Is there life

# POUNDMAKER

after birth?

Vol. 1, No. 22 Newspaper/of the students of the University of Alberta March 7, 1973

# Fire destroys city's only year 'round youth hostel

Vanished, in a puff of smoke one might say, is New Babylon Youth Hostel. Saturday evening, Feb. 24, a fire consumed the interior of the house at 9354-107A Ave., leaving an uninhabitable shell. Loss of life: nil; loss of property: one house plus combustible furniture; loss to the community: the only winter hostel on the prairies. And the cause of fire? -- arson. Apparently, an unknown hosteller took out his vendetta against society by burning down one of the few street agencies equipped to assist transients like himself. The chances are that the arsonist will never be located; and that no new hostel will rise from the ashes of the first.

New Babylon will likely not be resurrected because of funding difficulties with the provincial government. A classic Catch-22 spiral has developed: the coordinators must find a new house that is eligible for a boarding house license, and supply adequate room for fifteen people. For the money available the high rent on such a facility--even if it could be found--would leave something less than peanuts for wages and food. The government refuses to raise their contributions (prior to the fire an inadequate $52.50 per evening) and the coordinators are extremely reluctant to compromise themselves further into poverty. However, as in all things, negotiations continue.

New Babylon Youth hostel was formed in October '72 to provide board and room for sixteen and seventeen year old transient youth. Though the provincial government expected no more than that the operators of the hostel, Don Fulks, Bill Barclay, Bob Hodges, and Doug Meggison, attempted much more. Dealing with drug crises was perpetual, offering referrals was constant, rapping and development of trust were continual. A steady supply of tums was even there to help with digestion of the fine home-cooked meals which were served.

The hostellers have, lacking other alternatives, been absorbed back into the street. You can see their faces in the notorious Corona snake-pit, or having coffee on the Drag. Go to Gastown or Yonge Street for the others.

Come summer, the seaonal federal hostels will reappear, but in the interval and beyond no one knows where the street people will go. They will be there anyway--thousands--because the pressures that force them out on the road will not cease because a hostel's gone.

Hostels for young transients evolved from the level of the street. Individuals would release their homes for an evening or two. The, entire crash pads appeared, funded by personal donations and church groups. Finally, hostels were institutionalized under the government's wings. With the fire at New Babylon the coordinators are not sure if they are back to square one, but perhaps, in the meantime, before another hostel begins, the occasional back-packed transient could be put up in your house. What do you say?

--by Doug Meggison

Nor' westers goaltender Dick Trevers is too late as Clarence Wanchulak skates away after beating him for his fourth goal of Monday night's game. Gerry Hornby (not shown) set up Wanchulak while being tripped from behind.

# *Bears reach semis; dump Nor'westers*

by Phil Bingley

Well, ye gilded, golden grizzlies huffed and they puffed and they blew the Lakehead Nor' westers into the deep, blue sea of shinny oblivion this week. Which is a pretty boring, albeit flowery, way of saying that the Golden Bears advanced to the semi-finals of the Canadian Intercollegiate Athletic Union hockey championships (phew) by eliminating the turbulence-tossed Nor' westers from Lakehead University in successive games, 3-1 and 9-3.

cont. on page 6

**Police bust up rallies ...** **... students vote to end five week strike**

# Quebec students battle fee policy

MONTREAL (CUPI) While bouncers armed with baseball bats patrol the corridors, students at the Universite du Québec à Montréal returned to classes Monday in the wake of a concerted offensive by the administration to break their five week strike.

The students, faced with the threatened cancellation of their school year voted at a general assembly Sunday to return to classes and to continue their battle against the administration and its new fees policy along different lines. The new fees policy would force the expulsion of many students who are unable to pay.

The students want to be able to pay their fees in installments during three years after leaving the university and only if they find work in their field of study. The university's demand for prompt payment discriminates against students from low income families.

Despite an injunction against the strike obtained two weeks ago by the administration, few courses were held last week. Students and teachers boycotted classes in protest against the injunction.

But, threatened with fines and salary cutoffs, the teachers voted last Thursday to return to classes.

The administration, at the same time, announced that the school year was extended until May 25, and that any courses not resumed immediately would be cancelled.

This tactic, it was pointed out in Sunday's meeting, would divide students course by course, activity by activity.

To ensure that the university remains 'open' and that classes are held, the administration went so far as to hire professional bouncers (reportedly at $150 a day) to patrol the halls and deal with "disruptions". Students claim that some bouncers carry baseball bats.

Despite all these intimidations and threats, however, few classes were given on Friday and over 1500 students, from UQAM, U de M and several CEGEPs, demonstrated that morning in a march to the Palais de Justice.

The students rallied near the Palais de Justice to hear short speeches by Robert Lemieux and Charles Gagnon condemning the collusion between the university and the state's judicial and police arm.

Meanwhile, inside the court buildings, Judge E. Martel agreed to prolong the administration's injunction until Monday. He also refused to hear the pleas of the teachers' and workers' unions against the injunction until they were presented in writing. The unions maintain that the injunction, directed against not only eleven students and COPE, the students' strike co-ordinating committee (Comite d'Organization Provisoire des Etudiants), but also 'all non-designated person's who support the strike, is a flagrant violation of their right to strike.

Court hearings resumed Monday, as the Administration sought to make its injunction permanent.

It was in this context of intimidation and threatened cancellation of their school year that the UQAM students voted yesterday to return to classes.

The resolution finally accepted by the assembly took into account that the "University and the Government refuse to recognize COPE and the General Assembly because they fear the recognition of a militant student movement which can disturb their 'Social Peace' and that the state cannot allow the students to organize on an autonomous base and ally themselves with the workers' and teachers's movements".

It went on to say that the threatened cancellation of the school year forced students "to play the administration's game", but urged a continuation of struggle inside the university along the following lines:

-refuse to pay school fees or at least exhaust all possible avenues before paying. Publicize the police nature of the university. Actively boycott all forms of student participation in university government and make the general assembly the only body mandated to select student spokesmen.

- develop COPE as a militant structure able to combat any of the administration's policies.

-reaffirm the 'structures of combat for a much more powerful mass mobilization in September'. Strengthen the ties between students, teachers, and workers and 'develop the movement' in other universities and CEGEPS.

- bring a strike proposal before the general assembly in case of reprisals against students and workers.

This last strategy is especially important since it is rumoured that the administration has a list of some 284 students involved in the strike who face possible expulsion.

In returning to classes, the students are aware, as the resolution points out, 'that we haven't yet achieved our main demand for the non-expulsion of students for financial reasons'. But the resolution made it very clear that the struggle against the fee policies will continue, especially next September.

The five-week strike was far from a total failure. Its very length was a testimony to the strength of the students' resistance against university and government pressure.

The students were able to force the administration to repeatedly delay its fee deadlines.

The university's decision to impose an arbitrary expulsion of students who

cont. on page 3

Keep-fit Yoga Club offers a two-week couse in Hatha Yoga commencing March 2 with early morning, luch hour, and after office classes on campus. For more Information, write: Keep-fit Yoga Club, Box 120, SUB 11, U of A, Edmonton.

# BENEFIT

**FOLK - ROCK**

The Edmonton Kraft Boycott Committee is holding a benefit March 11, 1973 at the Barricade 4:00 p. m. to 12:00 p. m. Folk and Rock Music. $1. 00 admission. Food and Drink.

## GSA elections

The Graduate Students' Association will be conducting elections for the following positions. All graduate students are eligible.

A) G. S. A. Positions:
President
Vice President, external
Vice President, internal
Secretary
Treasurer
G. S. A. delegate to General Faculties Council
Editor of G. S. A. newsletter
G. S. A. delegate to Senate Plus: Assistant Editor of G. S. A. newsletter
4 G. S. A. delegates to Graduate Faculty Council

Elections at March G. S. A. council meeting, March 13.

## Long & Shorts

at 7:30 p. m. in Tory 14-6. Nominations from the floor or by calling 1175 (G. S. A. office)

B) General Faculties Council (G. F. C.) positions:
One representative from the following areas:
Agriculture
Arts
Business Administration and Commerce
Dentistry & Law
Education & Library Sci.
Engineering
Medicine & Nursing
Pharmacy
Physical Education
Science

Candidate must hand in a complete nomination form available after March 1st from GSA office, rm 233, Assiniboia Hall)to that office by Friday, March 16 at 4 pm: Election will be held on Friday, March 23.

C) C) Graduate Faculty Council Positions:
In addition to the GSA representative, the following departments may elect one representative:
Chemistry
Educational Psychology
Business Administration and Commerce
Educational Administration
Zoology
Computing Science
English
Geography
Physics
Psychology

A lecture on Transcendental Meditation as taught by Maharishi Mahesh Yogi. In the Tory Building, 14th Floor Grad Students Lounge at 8:00 pm on Wednesday March 7. Everyone Welcome.

AVON TO BUY OR SELL, CALL: 475-5859 OR WRITE 206 Dickensfield Court, Edmonton, ALTA.

# HELP

WANTED: Returning officer to conduct March 23 election of graduate student representatives to General Faculties Council.

Apply G. S. A. office, 231 Assiniboia Hall by March 16.

Renumeration


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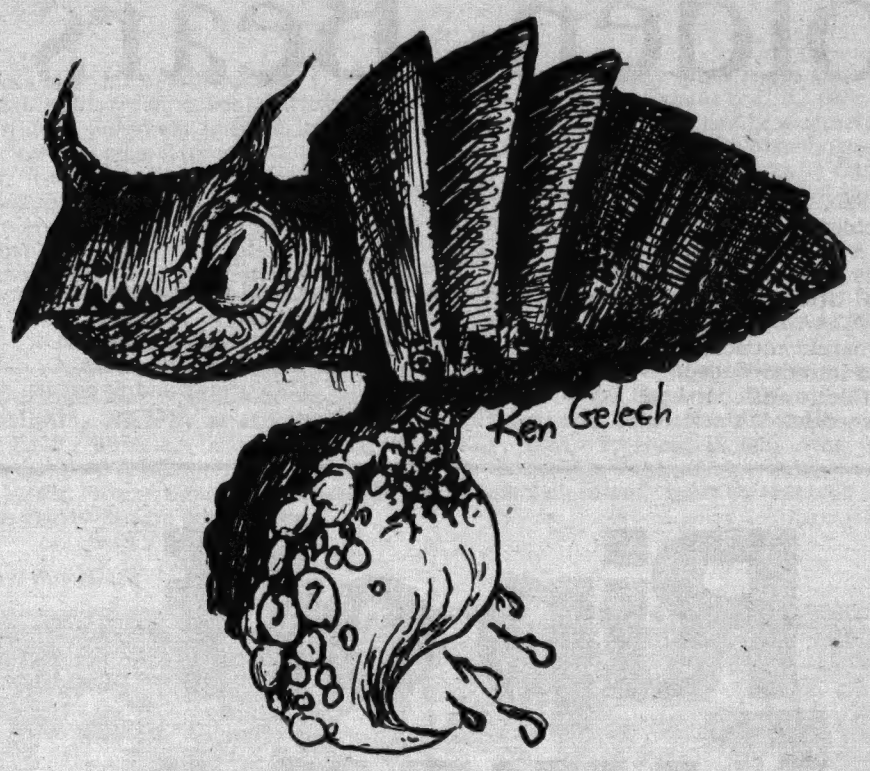


## IWW pickets restaurants

# Capitalism on verge of collapse

Two Calgary restaurants were favoured last Sunday with visits by a flying squad of Wobblies from Edmonton.

For the uninitiated, a Wobbly is a member of the Industrial Workers of the World (IWW), a recrudescent radical labour organization which once had many thousands of members in Western Canada.

The purpose of the trip to Calgary was to protest working conditions at Denny's Restaurants, a U. S. -based chain of eateries which is spread all over the Pacific Northwest. Although the company has no outlets in Edmonton, there are two restaurants in Calgary and five in Vancouver.

Workers at the Vancouver restaurants recently went on strike to fight for better wages and working conditions. It is Denny's policy to pay employees only twenty cents over the legal minimum wage.

But the strike was triggered by the degrading rules which employees of the chain must obey, at the risk of losing their jobs: for example, they must enforce a 20 minute limit for customers who are just ordering coffee, they must not allow "friends or relatives in the restaurant during your shift", and they must attend three hour staff meetings on their own time.

These working conditions, coupled with a complete lack of job security, mean that the turnover in staff at Denny's operations is prodigious. Organizing workers under such conditions is very difficult. The strikers in Vancouver do not belong to a regular union; consequently the company was able to get an injunction against picketing very easily. Informational leafleting has continued at the restaurants, however, and the struggle is now in its fourth week.

Descending on Denny's restaurant in Northeast Calgary, five Edmonton Wobblies proceeded to inform the worthy patrons of the abhorrent labour practices of the management. Soon they were invited to leave by a rather nervous manager. When the Wobblies politely declined, he said "You do your thing and I'll do mine".

The manager's "thing" turned out to be phoning a company lawyer in Vancouver for advice and summoning three squad cars of Calgary police.

While the police sergeant conferred with the manager inside the restaurant, the pickets were closely questioned by several constables about the nature of the mysterious organization to which they belong. Then the sergeant emerged and asked to speak to the leader of the pickets. When told that the IWW has no leaders, only rank-and-file members, he seemed distressed.

Eventually the police left without charging anyone; by accident the Wobblies learned from them of the existence (theretofore unsuspected) of another Denny's on the other side of town. Moving on to the other restaurant the pickets were successful in turning away a sizeable number of potential customers. Eventually the management again called the cops and another police sergeant appeared. After being provided with various data concerning the IWW, he retired to talk to the manager.

At this point the picketers left for home, after delivering a blow against Denny's where it hurts the most - in the pocketbook.

# Public meeting called over S. Viet prisoners

Although a Vietnam cease fire has been declared between 200,000 to 300,000 political prisoners including children still held in South Vietnam jails are being subjected to cruel treatment and torture.

Informed sources say key members of the South Vietnamese non-Communist opposition are in danger of "selective elimination".

The International Committee to Free South Vietnamese Political Prisoners from Detention, Torture, and Death (members including the Canadian Council of Churches, the Voice of Women, and Amnesty) is sponsoring public meetings Thursday, March 8 with Don Luce to "expose the present situation and suffering of the civilian prisoners in South Vietnam under the Thieu government.

Mr. Luce, in Vietnam as a volunteer agriculturist with International Voluntary Services from 1958 to 1967 when he resigned as director, discovered in 1970 the "notorious tiger cages in a large South Vietnam prison".

The public meetings will be held in SUB at 12:15 noon and later in the Alberta College Auditorium on MacDonald Drive at 8:00 p. m.

For further information, contact Rev. Verne Wishart at 439-2501 or Betty Mardiros at 439-0445.

MANDALA
Arts and Crafts
10114-103 AVE NORTH OF EATONS 424-5774

# Forum on student finance

Should tuition fees rise?
Is the student loan system working?
Too much debt on graduation?
How should loans be repaid?

Should changes be made in the present Student Finance system?

EXPRESS YOUR OPINION at the UNIVERSITY SENATE'S FORUM ON STUDENT FINANCE

11:30 - 1:00 p. m.
Thursday, March 15
SUB 142

The Senate will report directly to the Alberta Government on the findings. More information: Bill Thorsell, The Senate, 1268.

# UQAM fee struggle

cont. from page 1

had not paid their fees was instigated by a government ruling calling for the expulsion of students who had not paid by Feb. 6. However, the government backed down on its stand in the face of much protest and ruled that universities could impose or suspend the ruling at their discretion.

Faced with massive opposition to its fees directives, the Conference des Recteurs et Principaux des Universités de Québec, with the support of the provincial government, had withdrawn its payment deadline which instigated the UQAM deadline, and said each school could determine its own fee arrangement.

On the morning of Feb. 22, the picketeers were much more numerous than usual because police intervention was expected. Dorais had announced the "resumption of normal activities" the previous evening, and education minister Francois Cloutier had stated that it was time to restore law and order at UQAM, where "a handful of activists are blackmailing the rest of the university community".

The UQAM administration conducted a survey of students Feb. 21, asking them to choose between police intervention and annulling the seesion. Of the 2,643 students polled, only 559 requested the police, and only 301 favored annullment. The rest told the pollster to get lost, refused to answer, or hung up.

About 200 students had massed in front of the pavillion Louis Jolliette by 8:30 am Feb. 22, while 250 others picketed the Emile-Gezard science building nearby, and blocked entrances to the university parking lot. Police tried to push back the crowd, but were unable to move the students who started chanting "Solidarité". The police quickly moved aside, and a motorcycle cop stationed across the street accelerated his machine directly into the line.

The motorcycle came to a halt a few yards inside the lot, stopped and by the weight of the bodies it had hit and run over, and by the angry students who tried to overpower the cop and demobilize the machine. Within seconds six other motorcycles were on the scene, chasing picketeers on the sidewalks and in the parking lot. At least three students were arrested.

By 9 a. m. the police had stopped traffic in a two-block area on busy downtown St. Catherine Street, and moved in with all their forces to clear away the line outside Louis Joliette.

They first forced students to move out of the building's entrance way and onto the sidewalk, on the pretext they had to "keep moving". A line of about six motorcycles then turned onto St. Catherine from Bleury, passed the picket line, turned onto the sidewalk, and drove into the picketers, forcing them to scatter and regroup across the street. The motorcycles remained as a barrier in front of the building.

By 9:15 am the students, who had started shouting "Dorais Assassin" and "A Bas Les Flics", were confronted by more than a dozen motorcycle cops, about 20 carloads of regular Montreal police, and within minutes, by the riot squad, who approached swinging their yard-long clubs.

Ordered several times to disperse, the students formed a procession and left Louis Joliette for Emile Gezard, where they confronted another police line and left.

A few hours leter, the UQAM administration released a statement claiming that it had not asked for the police to intervene. The police justified the action by saying the motorcycle cop who was surrounded by picketers inside the parking lot had "panicked" and radioed for help.

The striking students at the Feb. 26 meeting had received messages of support from the Quebec Federation of Teachers, local teachers' unions, and several CEGEP's as well as from social science studdents at the Univerité de Montréal who are also boycotting classes to protest the fees policy.

# Golden Bears

Dear Sir:

In hour Feb. 21 edition you stated that the Golden Bear basketball team "are WCIAA champions" and are in Thunder Bay this weekend "to play for the national title". For your information, the WCIAA was disbanded last year--for mainly economic reasons--and divided into the Canada West Universities Athletic Assn. and the Great Plains Universities Athletic Assn. The Golden Bears are CWUAA champs, while Lakehead University are the GPUAA champs. The winner of this weekend's best-of-three series then goes to the national finals (Canadian Intercollegiate Athletic Union) in Waterloo, Ont., on March 2, 3, and 4.

Daniel G. Dancocks,
CKSR News and Sports
Director

# Bearthday celebrated

Dear editor;

Earth is going to have a birthday on March 23. No one really knows how many she has had, and least of all how many more she can expect. Earth will spin through the heavens until the sun goes out, presumably unaware of her passing years, but as to how long man will be around to light her candles - that's something we can be a bit more certain on. Not long, if we continue operating as at present.

Every child has giggled at the picture of the man sawing off a tree limb while sitting on it. Every junior ecologist knows the conditions for life-support on Earth's surface are rather fragile, and that like the tree surgeon we are systematically destroying the platform we stand upon. And everyone knows the individual snowflake feels no guilt in the avalanche.

We are facing a nexus in time; a convergence of events the outcome of which is not clear. It is not an astrological arrangement heralding the dawning of the Age of Aquarius we are looking at, but a drawing together of trends on this planet which are anything but spiritual.

Continuing growth in population, pollution, non-renewable resource uses, industrialization and food production are interacting in such a way as to yield a quotient for disaster if growth is not curbed. The solutions are not obvious, but on the individual level, a turning away from "things" as imperitive.

Earthday Birthday will be an attempt to explain our environmental situation more clearly, and help with this change in consciousness. Listen for more news.

from Earth we came
to Earth we go
from ashes to ashes
from dust to dust
Holy litany cycling through the ages.
sun rise, sun set
eternal oscillation of time...
join in the rhythmn of the Universe
Step off the asphalt carpet
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you're invited.

Doug Meggison


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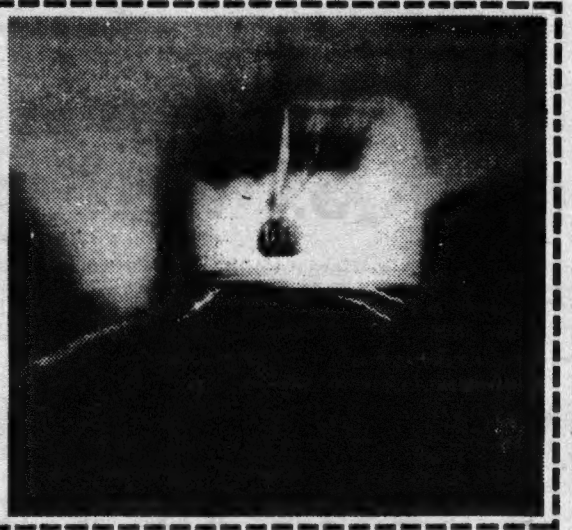

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But there's one catch. You must buy your Student-Railpass in North America before you go. They're not on sale in Europe because they are meant strictly for visitors to Europe—hence the incredibly low price. Of course if you're loaded you can buy a regular Eurailpass meant for visitors of all ages. It gives you First Class travel if that's what you want.

Either way if you're going to zip off to Europe, see a Travel Agent before you go, and in the meantime, rip off the coupon. It can't hurt and it'll get you a better time in Europe than you ever thought possible.

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# Gateway ( urp! )

School is in for another year again this year, school spirit has overridden judgment in selection of the "teenybopper Times", alias Gateway. Three excellent candidates with experience, 10 to 15 years combined were ignored for a person likely sincere, probably talented, but inadequately trained and adolescently opinioned. The Gateway's direction is fine, she says, yet, painfully local news, that is, news localized about S. U. B. predominates feature and headline stories. A paucity of talent and an abundance of trivia characterized last year's Gateway. Were this a rural high school such an approach would be admirable.
GROW UP GATEWAY

K. Murray Arts 3

# LETTERS PAGE
# Poundmaker
# 11129 80 ave.

**POUNDMAKER is published weekly on Wednesdays by the Harvey G Thomgirt Publishing Society, an incorporated non-profit society, from offices located at 11129 - 80 Ave., Edmonton, Telephone 433 - 5041. Press run 15, 000. Free on the U of A campus. Subscriptions $7. 00. Editor Ron Yakimchuk. Press releases, letters, money, food, beer, editorial submissions etc. must be received the Friday before publication.**

Staff this issue:

# " I must agree "

Dear Editor,

As one of the two members of the Publications Board "with no vested interest", I must agree with POUNDMAKER that the Publication Board's choice for editor of the Gateway was not made solely on the basis of the public interview and the application forms. As I pointed out during the public interview, if a board member has known a candidate in the past, he will not be able to erase previous impressions of the candidate from his mind, and of course his opinion will reflect this. As the Board is now, most members, since they are from Gateway or Students Council, know most of the candidates. This is not generally a good thing, especially in view of the conflicts that have taken place this last year. It would be better to increase the number of Board members who are not associated with any faction, and to decrease the number of members from the Gateway and Students Council, and to ensure that Gateway representatives not be bound by any recommendation from the Gateway staff. Perhaps in this way, fairness in the choice of editor could be assured.

In spite of these deficiencies in the selection process, I find it difficult to understand POUNDMAKER's righteous indignation. While making charges of bias, POUNDMAKER itself prints a very biased account of the proceedings, distorting what actually took place, and using the out-of context quote very effectively to back up its specious arguments.

Furthermore, POUNDMAKER accuses Allyn Cadogan of being out of touch with ordinary students. This may well be. Have you asked yourself lately whether that is true also of POUNDMAKER? Do you really think the articles you publish are of interest to students? One measure of a student newspaper is whether it can hold one's attention for five minutes or so on the can. A casual survey indicates that by this criteria, both Gateway and POUNDMAKER would be judged failures.

Sid McQueen-Smith
Student-at-Large
Publications Board

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cont. from page 1

The games were played at the local rink before crowds of varying length, width, and depth, and from all vistas of the political spectrum.

Unfortunately, the Bears may have merely meandered from the proverbial frying pan into the proverbial fire. Their semi-final opponents are none other than the colourful University of Toronto Blues who steamroll into town for games Friday and Saturday, plus Sunday if necessary, in the best two-of-three playoff.

Blues posted a 16-0 record in league play this year, and have worn the Canadian college hockey crown for the past five years.

They will certainly be a different kettle of fish than the Nor' Westers who showed up with nothing more than a balding, long-haired, elongated, flip-flopping, precocious pretzel of a lef-handed goaltender and a couple of pretty passing plays spread sparingly over 120 minutes of ice-time.

It was not enough as the Golden Bears' domination of play was almost as boring and complete as Richard Nixon's dictatorial choke on the U. S. Congress.

They wheeled and whooped by their weak-kneed, wobbling opponents as easily as butter spreads over hot toast. Nor' Westers defence resembled torn mosquito netting with Bears(?) flitting through at will.

Only the absurd acrobatics of goaltender Dick Trevers, a 30-old business student from fabulous Fort Frances, kept the games as close as they were.

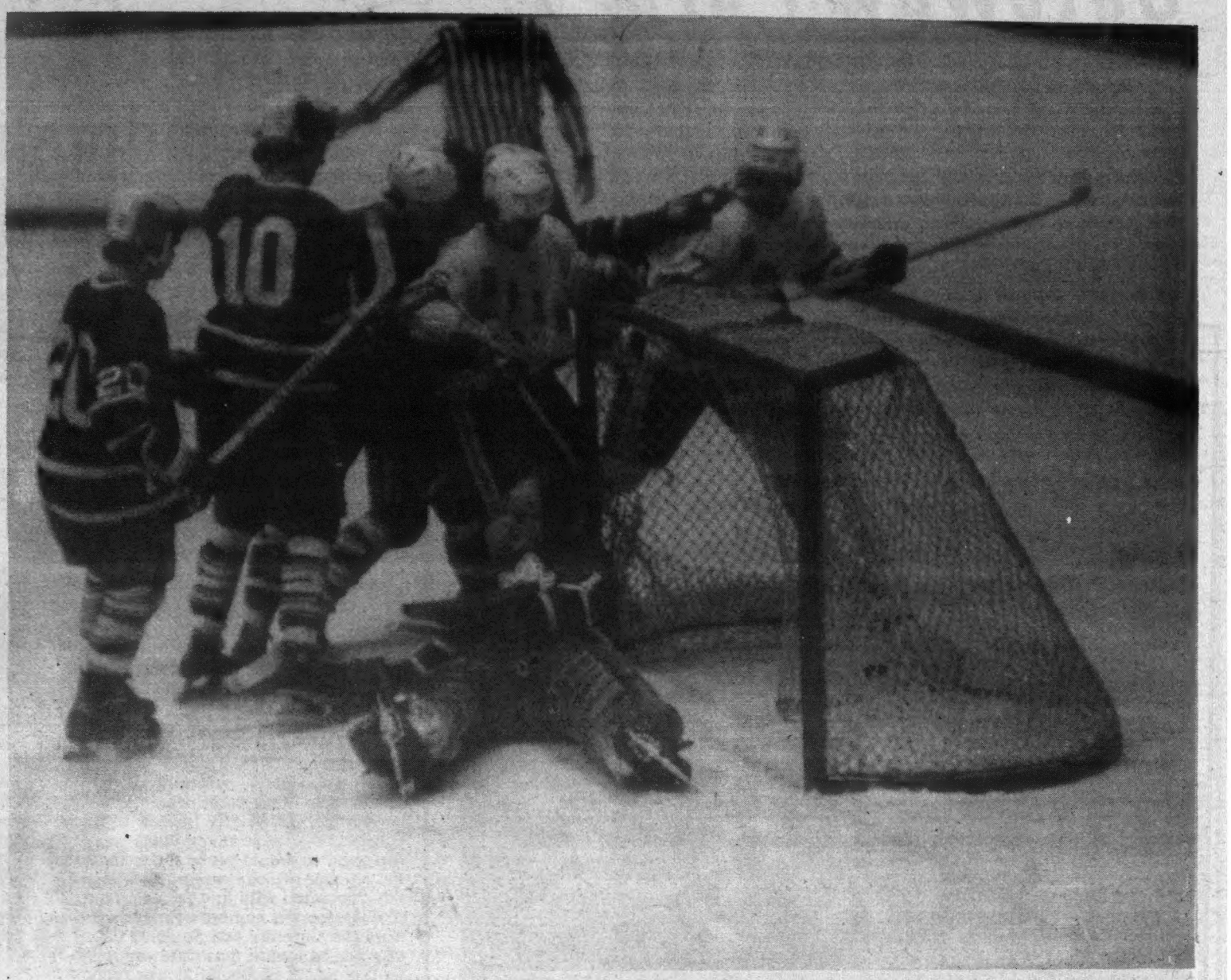
In fairness (and POUNDMAKER is nothing, if not fair...), it should be pointed out Nor' Westers were playing their fifth game in as many days by Monday, and their legs were wilting like Trudeaumania.

Clarence Wanchulak was the big gun in Monday's 9-3 romp, scoring four goals with his fancy-stepping pas de uke.

Gerry LeGrandeur a eu deux buts, with Rick Wyrozub, Michael St. Arnaud, and Bruce Crawford adding the others.

LeGrandeur's second goal of the night, early in the third period, was the prettiest of the series, as he deked two Nor' Westers into a crowded laundromat in Moose Jaw, then whistled a low drive past poor ol' Trevers.

Sunday's game was a downright snoozer. Wyrozub, Gerry Hornby, and Oliver Morris scored for the Golden Bears, while Harvey G. Thomgirt... er Gordon broke Barry Richardson's well-deserved goose-egg with only 57 seconds remaining.



This turned out to be the winning goal in Sunday's 3-1 victory by the Golden Bears over the Nor' westers. Oliver Morris (14) slides the puck home after drawing goalie Dick Trevers out of position. While Trevers was beaten on this one, his fine goaltending kept Lakehead in the playoff series against the Golden Bears.

These were a few of the occasions that Barry Richardson was kept busy on the weekend. The Bears goalie had a relatively easy weekend against the weary Nor' westers.

# Bears are only a stepping stool

by Phil Bingley's Friend

The University of Toronto Blues are on their way to their sixth straight Canadian Intercollegiate Hockey crown. The stop this coming weekend in Edmonton is to bring out the best in the Bears, third ranked nationally and show people what college hockey is all about.

All the Golden Bears can hope for is a three game series, winning one for the fans. The Blues are just in a class by themselves.

Canadian college hockey playdowns are as routine as reruns of 'Father knows best'... annual repeats of U of T, the Golden Bears, St. Mary's of Halifax and Loyola of Montreal. If its not Loyola, its their cross-town rival, Sir George Williams. The other three rarely change.

In many ways the Bears resemble the Blues. Both are skating teams who excite their fans by finesse. They're not a hitting team, they rely on developing and maintaining a steady offensive play.

Fundamentals, and that's what coach Clare Drake wants. He feels his purpose is to develop players who, when they leave, will be the most fundamentally sound, within the given conditions. I dont think too many players will disagree.

Drake resembles Tom Watt, the coach of the Blues, in approach to the game. Both credit their success to large schools, home facilities and long hockey traditions.

With two of the best coaches in the game, there is little doubt as to why the schools are successful.

While neither school is known for recruiting, the same cannot be said for the two other representatives who will be determining the eastern representative for the hockey final in Toronto the weekend of the nineteenth.

Both St. Mary's and Loyola are small schools with heavy intercollegiate programs. The two schools have developed a reputation for heavy recruitment to overcome the shortage of naturally attracted players through large enrollments.

St. Mary's and Loyola, in the past, both played a fighting brand of hockey mixed in with fine play-making ability.

The Huskies from St. Mary's have been national runners-up to the Blues for the last two seasons and should be heavily favored to be second best again.

The Warriors, who have eleven rookies in their lineup finished third in the Québec league and upset the first place Sir George in the final, 7-4.

The only reason why they might sneak past the Huskies is the ability of coach Paul Arsenault to bring a team up above its head during playoffs. However, its a dark-horse as the series is in the maritimes. None-the-less, neither appear to have what it takes to stop the Blues.

The Golden Bears were the last team to take the national title from the Blues. Drake led his team to a 5-4 victory over Loyola in '67 after the Warriors had polished off Toronto 1-0 in overtime.

The biggest development from the national final in Toronto could come from the coaches' association meetings held annually during the national final.

Competition in college hockey is very sparse. The Bears enjoyed the luxury of two strong rivals in league play while the Blues had none. While the Quebec league had an extremely competitive season, for a change, the same cannot be said for the maritimes.

The Nor' westers are the only team of note in the Great Plains conference. The only real competition is during exhibition matches for most teams. It is hard to develop fine skills with no strong tests during the season.

What is being proposed is a National College Hockey League, involving the best ten teams in the country, playing probably a 18 game schedule against the best, while still competing in their regular league.

The main drawback has been finance. The cost of travel would be rather high. Hockey Canada, who has been promoting tournaments to improve college hockey are reportedly willing to put their money into the scheme to the tune of $ 80,000.

Even if Hockey Canada is willing to put in the money, there is still a lot more needed to pay the travel budget.

The other question is the effect(s) it would have on the intramural programs of universities. Will there be less ice time available for house leagues to allow visiting teams more practice time, and will the 'rank-and-file' hockey player be eliminated in a rush to develop high specialization programs to feed the professional leagues?

These are questions that will have to be answered.

The go-ahead of such a lead will determine the priorities of athletic departments across the country.

# Memorial turns down voluntary SU

ST. JOHN' S (CUP) -- The students' union at Memorial University of Newfoundland remains alive after a referendum approved continued compulsory membership by a narrow 1,436 to 1,272 vote.

Only 36 per cent of the student boby voted in the referendum, which was agreed to by student and administration negotiators during last November' s occupation of the university' s arts and administration building. The 10-day occupation was sparked by the board of governors' refusal to continue compulsory collections of union fees. The action forced the board to retreat and agree to the referendum.

Both the result and low turnout came as a surprise to students after reports indicated about 2400 students had voted that day alone, mostly against a compulsory union. But the shaky mandate was quite a comedown from a similar referendum in 1969, when 23 per cent of the student body turned out to overwhelmingly endorse the idea of a compulsory union.

In that referendum. only 10 per cent of the voters supported a voluntary union; this time it was up to 47 per cent. (During the occupation, about 60 per cent of Memorial students voted 92 per cent in favour of the students' right to decide the structure of the union.

Another referendum, this one designed to restructure the faltering union to make it strongly and more representative of student needs, will take place some time in March.

Strangely enough, one of the leaders of the voluntary union campaign was student councillor Brian Clarke. Clarke, who has been a councillor for about two years, said he supported the idea of a voluntary union because he doesn' t think students should be forced to join a union that "wastes their money". Clarke and compulsory union supporter Phil Hiscock engaged in a debate over the merits of the union at a general meeting of students the day before the referendum. Th meeting, attended by only about 200 students, was split fairly evenly between the two sides, reflecting the views of the electorate.

The referendum results indicated students' disgust with the inactivity of the present council. The council failed to provide much leadership during the last term' s occupation, and refused to involve itself in the referendum campaign. In fact, it even refused to set aside funds for some other group to launch an extensive campaign.

Its only support for the union was to give office space to the pro-compulsory campaign.

Several student organizations have been given a reprieve by the referendum results. The Muse, the student newspaper , probablu would have folded, at least temporarily, had the union gone voluntary, and such union services as the post office and the students' affairs department would also have been forced to close.

The last council meeting left the Muse' s status uncertain. The paper was voted a $1400 budget for the term, just barely enough to survive. But most of the money is already spent, making continuing publication uncertain. The council defeated a motion to eliminate the Muse' s budget entirely.

Another issue which is still alive is the students' union building fund. The fund, which now amounts to some $500,000, has been in trust since it started in 1963. Despite several attempts by the union to get the project off the ground, memorial still has no SUB. Had the referendum favoured a voluntary union, the administration could probably have gotten its hands on the money to build an alumni club.

Students stopped paying into the fund in 1970 after a referendum voted to discontinue collecting the $15 yearly fee until students made concrete progress in negotiations with the adminstration.

The SUB question is just one of many grievances the union has with the university administration. Such issues as the quality of food services on campus and the administration' s grade-cutting policy will likely be raised again after the union regains its feet.

# No prejudice at UWO

TORONTO (CUP) -- Qualifications are more important than nationality in selecting university professors, says the president of the University of Western Ontario (UWO).

Canadians are ensured equal opportunity "but we' re always trying to find the man most qualified," Carlton Williams told the select Ontario legislature committee on economic and cultural nationalism recently.

The UWO administration is presently under fire from some students and faculty members for releasing several Canadian faculty members from the American-dominated department of sociology. Of the 36 UWO sociology faculty members, 18 are American and 14 are Canadian. Two, and possibly four, Canadians and two non-Canadians will be released at the end of this year to meet the university' s budget problems. Professors are also being released in other departments.

Many students and professors believe a subject as culturally sensitive as sociology should not be taught by foreign professors.

Williams produced figures for the legislative committee to show his university employed a total of 64. 7 per cent Canadian and only 18. 3 per cent American professors. But he avoided mentioning the lopsided sociology department.

Several members of the legislative committee wondered why it wasn' t possible to deal with Canadian applicants first, and if none were qualified, then turn to foreign applicants.

Williams said this amounted to a fear of measuring Canadian professors against foreign standards.

John MacDonald, executive director of the Council of Ontario Universities, backed Williams at the committee hearing. "I do not accept the idea that we' re always looking for the best-qualified Canadian. We are looking for the best-qualified person available in the world."

Canadian sociologist J. P. Grayson, speaking earlier on the UWO cutbacks, said people in an institution such as a university should contribute to the society that supports the institution. "We won' t have a distinctive Canadian society until Canadians are willing to sit down and look at Canadian problems."

Grayson, who is being considered for hiring by the UWO sociology department, said American literature dominates the sociology discipline, transmitting American bias, American examples and American solutions to problems.

A total of 61 UWO faculty members will not have their contracts renewed next year and most of these are Canadian.

*join the CIA*

# See the world

WASHINGTON (CPS-CUPI) -- The Central Intelligence Agency has been encountering difficulties in recruiting competent college graduates for its world - wide operations.

Along with its outgoing director Richard Helms, the CIA has come under attack because of its past infiltration of campus groups and disclosure of its clandestine operations in Southeast Asia. These factors have hurt the CIA' s reputation, and removed some of the glamour of being in the spy business.

The agency continues to need people to staff its world-side positions, and uses both open and covert solicitations to recruit college students.

Recently, the Daily Texan ran an interview with William B. Wood, the southwest personnel representative of the CIA. Wood' s appeal to college students was frank and forthright.

He pointed out that the CIA offered many professional opportunities for college seniors and graduate students in a wide variety of fields, such as journalism, physics and political science.

"We are also interested in students with foriegn language knowledge," said Wood, "especially unusual languages such as Laotian and Swahili."

When asked about the CIA running clandestine operations, Wood replied, "I want to make it clear that we do not run a clandestine organization, and there is no cloak-and-dagger purpose in our hiring students."

The covert method used in recruiting students is exemplified by ads placed in daily newspapers for foriegn linguists. The ads are usually for employment in Washington, D. C. , with a provision that the individual be willing to serve abroad.

The student applying for such a job is not told that the employer is the CIA.

The work of such linguists generally consists of translating foreign language tapes, but where the tapes come from, and how they are obtained, is left unanswered.

When questions were raised about the morality of the work, "He didn' t know how I felt about it, but he could very well understand why many young people under the circumstances would not consider working for the U. S. government in that particular field."

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ONE

# A Tale Of Two

## Political Science fired a prof

By Winston Gereluk

Students in at least three Political Science classes have first-hand proof to back their suspicions that politics is no abstraction, that it exists in their Department.

About three weeks ago, members of Political Science 390, 492, and 695 learned that their professor, Conrad Morrow had been fired by the head of the Department, Peter Meekison. Then in subsequent discussions, and directives, they learned that they would have little say in the decision-making that would follow concerning their fate for the rest of the year.

WOULDN' T GRADE HIS STUDENTS

In an interview with Poundmaker , Chairman Meekison was determined to make it clear that he had not, in fact, suspended Morrow, that he had "only relieved him of his teaching responsibilities ... only the President of the University can suspend a staff member. " He gave only one reason for "relieving Morrow", and that was "that he wouldn' t grade his students",, giving the same reason when he was asked why Morrow had not been allowed to finish the term.

"We' re pretty flexible in terms of matters like weighting of examinations, term papers, assignments, etc. ", he added. "With Morrow, the point was, however, that he was going to let the students assess themselves for the course and that he would accept their assessment of themselves. ... you see, it' s the instructors responsibility to assess the students. ""

According to Meekison, his department has not met on this matter, it was he alone, in consultation with the proper authorities who had decided to take this action. However, he pointed out, "the general feeling of the staff, as best as I can ascertain it , is in agreement with my action. As far as students are concerned, I' d say they were quite upset", he added.

In that interview, Meekison could recall having only one previous bit of trouble with Morrow. Evidently, he had punched a professor in the eye during a disagreement over grading technique. This professor, as it turned out, was R. R. Gilsdorf, one of the replacements that had been found for Conrad Morrow' s 390 class.

WHAT HAPPENED?

Evidently, Morrow' s disagreement with the Department go back at least far as the beginning of this University term when he told members of his classes that they could expect to be self-evaluated. According to Jim Tanner, a member of his Pol. Sci. 390 class, " he wasn' t discreet at all - he made it clear so that students would have a chance to transfer into another class if they wanted to. " Bill Munro indicated that the same held true for the class in which he was registered Pol. Sci. 492)

Last October, evidently, Morrow and Meekison clashed over this policy and emerged with a "working agreement" that included an oral examination for each student. "I thought it was clear at that time" Morrow said, "that all I wanted to do was to provide Peter with some way to resolve himself to what I was doing'."

Then, about three weeks ago, Morrow decided to go back to a system of complete self-evaluation. What precipitated his decision, according to Morrow, was that one of his students, Tom Botton, (Pol. Sci. 695) was called into Meekison' s office where he was grilled about Conrad' s performance. For about three-quarters of an hour, he was questioned by the Chairman and Dr. Masson about such matters as attendance, assignments, writing, and other things.

When the fact of this occurrence came out in class, (on Friday, Feb 16) Morrow went immediately to see the Chairman to tell him to "either stop hassling my students or suspend me." While he was there, he also told Meekison that he wouldn' t administer the agreed-upon oral, "that it would just have been a sham or front anyway. "

Morrow was later to tell Tanner, that the purpose of the interview was "just to satisfy formal requirements" adding, "what it amounts to is that in this society someone' s always a pig to somebody and a nigger to somebody else"

That Sunday (Feb. 18), according to Morrow, Meekison had phoned him up to inform him that he was relieved of his teaching responsibilities.

HOW MORROW' S CLASSES WERE TREATED

On Monday, Feb.19, Meekison had his secretary send out a registered form letter to members of each of Morrow' s three classes informing them that "Professor Conrad Morrow has been relieved of teaching responsibilities in the Department of Political Science for the duration of the term."

He added that this matter had been "discussed with the dean of the faculty who in turn discussed it with both the Vice President Academic and the Executive Committee of the Faculty.

"While some self-assessment by students was possible, the final decision as to grades was the responsibility of the instructor.

"On Friday, Feb. 16, Professor Morrow informed me that the students despite the final oral would still in fact be assessing themselves and assigning their own grades. "

The letter goes on to say, "Under policies established by the University, this method of assessment is not permissible and some means for evaluating your work in the course is necessary if credit is to be given. "

The letter informed the students that a new instructor had already been assigned to each of their courses and asked them to assist him in deciding what material should be covered for the rest of the year by providing him with a written statement of what they had done thus far.

"When this information has been collected and analysed by the instructor, it will form the basis upon which the remainder of the course can be completed, " the letter continued. "If I assume that you were in a position to assess yourself, then some evidence should be available as to the basis on which this assessment was to be made.

The letter then goes on to outline separate grading procedures for each class. Political Science 390 and 492 students were told, "as far as the final grade is concerned, it will consist of your own assessment of your work to this point and a final examination... which will be weighted at 60 per cent. PS 695 students were told, "the basis for assessing this course will, of necessity, will be credit/fail and the decision will relate to the year' s work. The new instructor or instructors will determine the method of assessment after they have met with the class. "

Students in all the classes were informed that they were free to drop the course if it was their wish.

On Tuesday, Feb. 20, Meekison appeared in the PS 390 class, according to Tanner, "to enforce the marking system he had proposed.

"There were several anxious questions asked of him, as most students were apprehensive and shocked by the rigorous demands he was making of them, " said Tanner.

When Meekison reappeared on Thursday to outline his decision as to the exact form that the marking and grading would take, there were more questions.

"For instance, " said Tanner, "students wanted to know how we were going to be graded by different profs -- or how much one prof could teach in two days. Neither of these questions were answered adequately.

"Students had absolutely no say as to what kind of system would be instituted, " said Tanner, "so most stayed for about an hour after Thursday' s class to discuss plans. "

According to Bill Monro, most students in 492 had just "heard rumors that Morrow was suspended. "

By Thursday, only one student out of a class of 15 reported receiving the registered letter from the Department. When Meekison showed up to outline his plans for them, therefore, most class members were unsure about what was going on, said Monro.

As a result, he added, Meekison. "had quite an easy time with the class. He read the letter and gave his view of the history of the conflict between himself and Morrow.

"It was quite a masterful performance, lasting about three quarters of an hour, " continued Monro, "and at the end of it the majority of the class was quite sympathetic with him. They all liked Conrad -- they just thought he had put Meekison in an awkward position. "

There was some concern expressed later by the class, according to Monro, "but Professor Murray seemed to be totally against working out arrangements with us. "

Graduate students in the 695 class evidently received news of Morrow' s dismissal much less sympathetically. Some of them were evidently placed in an awkward position, needing course credit badly in order to complete non-thesis MAs. They just couldn' t, as Meekison suggested, drop the course.

Furthermore, many had taken the course precisely because Morrow was teaching it.

As a result, by Friday, Feb. 23, they had drawn up a petition which all of them without exception had signed.

It reads as follows:

"We, the undersigned students in Political Science 695, hereby petition the Department of Political Science to reinstate Professor Morrow.

"The arbitrary action of the Department in suspending Professor Morrow is an ill-conceived and unwarranted invasion of academic freedom and integrity.

"A major consideration in registration in the course was that the instructor would be Professor Morrow and that a system of student self-assessment, which had been implemented in the previous year, would be continued.

"To interfere at this juncture of the year in respect of course content and the method of evaluation that had been countenanced the previous year is nothing less than an act of bad faith on the part of the Department. "

On Friday, Feb. 23, Conrad Morrow was still conducting his graduate seminar when Meekison and his choice for the course, Paul Johnson, arrived.

Meekison, surprised by Morrow' s presence, said "Oh, I thought this was 695. I' ll come back later. " To which Morrow replied, "Come in now, Sonny. You might learn something. "

Meekison and Johnson evidently declined the offer. As a result, the graduate students sent one of their number, Kevin Fahey, to the chairman' s office to present Meekison with their petition.

ANOTHER LETTER

Evidently satisfied that he had fulfilled all reasonable expectations, Meekison sent out another form letter dated Feb. 28 to all members of Morrow' s classes. He explained to the Political Science 390 students that he had written "to clarify certain points arising out of some of the discussions which took place last week. "

He clarified them as follows:

"The class will meet twice a week (as opposed to once a week) at its scheduled time...

"It will be under the direction of five different staff members, who will lecture for one week (each)...

"As far as the method of assessment is concerned, it will be as follows:

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Term Work | + | Final Exam | = | Final Grade |
| 40% | + | 60% | = | 100% |

"The term work... will be weighted at 40 per cent and that component of the grade will be self-assessed.

"The final exam will cover the year' s work, one half being devoted to material covered up to this point, one half devoted to the material covered from this point on.

"I would repeat my request for a written statement showing books, articles, etc., which you have read, which will provide a basis on which examination questions can be developed. "

Meekison concludes, "I feel that all of the relevant issues have been raised and discussed... the course must continue for those who are anxious to complete it. As such, further class time cannot be devoted to continuing the discussion of this matter. "

The points that he clarified for the benefit of the 492 class were as follows:

"That the class will meet twice a week (as opposed to once a week) at its scheduled time...

"The course will have Professor E. P. Murray as its instructor from this point on.

"Term work will be weighted at 40 per cent which you will assess for yourselves. The remaining 60 per cent of the grade will be assessed by Professor Murray.

"Professor Murray indicated to the class that he wished to consult with you on an individual basis to see what each student has covered to this point. "

Meekison also concluded this letter with the remark that no more class time should be wasted discussing the future of the class.

The main purpose of the Feb. 28 letter to the 695 class was to answer the petition, which he did by saying:

"I regret that it is not possible to reinstate Professor Morrow as the instructor of Poli Sci 695. Professor Morrow has been relieved of his teaching responsibility (not suspended as you indicate).

"And that decision remains unchanged.

"The issue is not one of academic freedom as you suggest. The decision had nothing to do with that concept whatsoever, but related to current grading practises... "

He then indicated that he thought the 695 class had eliminated themselves from the discussion on course content because they "did not have the courtesy to meet with the new instructor last Friday morning and see what his ideas were about the course and its content. "

He also said he wanted no more class time wasted on discussion of the subject "since last Friday' s meeting of students was apparently devoted to a discussion of the issues which pre-empted the 695 seminar.... "

WHAT ELSE ?

Evidently, Morrow' s lack of popularity in his department is based on much more than a mere punch in the eye of a colleague. There was, for instance, some concern over erratic attendance in his classes.

Bill Monro reports, "When I first heard faculty complaints about Morrow' s classes, I thought them credible because the number of students in the class I used to attend fluctuated between about six and 12. We assumed that maybe there was something in the charges that some students were getting a free ride. That was before I learned two things: firstly, that there were only eight actually registered in the course, and that the rest were either auditors or interested guests; secondly, that students were allowed to attend either the 492 (Honors) or 695 as there was a lot of similarity between these two courses. "

Several graduate students reported hearing comments from disgruntled professors to the effect that Morrow was giving his class a "free ride". However, they claimed that they did a lot of reading in his classes, "an average of one book a week. "

According to one, "the reading load was such that we couldn' t possibly be doing a lot of writing, as well as keep-

More of this exposé on page fifteen

# Departments and Philosophy tried to

By Harvey G. Thomgirt

On November 20, General Faculties
cil held a full-scale debate on the
of tenure at this university. At that
ing, Dr. Max Wyman, President,
a statement in which he referred
e of the actual tenure cases at the
f A.

Dr. Wyman described the case in
llowing way:

In one instance, a decision was de-
layed for 18 months during which a
lawyer and a tenure committee ar-
gued over who was eligible to be on
he committee, what evidence was
required, what evidence was admis-
able, and other legal issues of this
kind. Although the candidate involved ultimately received tenure, the bitterness engendered between the man and his department has not yet disappeared, and may not disappear for years to come. There was no winner in this case, the man lost his health, the department lost its harmony, and the University lost its reputation for fair play and humane treatment.

This description sounded so intrigu-
and left so many questions unansw-
that POUNDMAKER decided to do
research to discover more about the
Why did the dispute over tenure
in the first place? Could a depart-
"lose its harmony" as the result of
enure case?

We discovered a case which Dr. Wy-
was personally involved in when he
Academic Vice-President -- a case
h fit Dr. Wyman's description so
ly that we decided to investigate it
er.

The case was that of Dr. David Hi-
f the Department of Philosophy.

* * *

Dr. Hicks was born in Schomberg,
rio. He obtained his Ph. D. (in Val-
heory) at the University of Edinbur-
After gaining teaching experience
e University of Ghana, Laurentian
ersity (Sudbury, Ontario) and at the
ersity of Toronto, he accepted a
ion as Associate Professor in the De-
ent of Philosophy at the U. of A.
ril 1966.

The Philosophy Department was any-
but harmonious at the time, as it
mbroiled in a dispute over the fate
o of its professors, Williamson and
y, with factions in the Department
with and against these two profes-
(See articles in The Gateway, The
nton Journal, and the Globe and
around that time.)

Dr. Hicks performed normally in
epartment during the usual proba-
ry period, and he was to be con-
ed for tenure on May 31, 1968.

His tenure case took place at the same time as the Department was deciding on a new Chairman, as the current Chairman, Prof. A. Mardiros, was resigning as of July 1, 1968.

Hicks was being considered for the Chairmanship, as was a Prof. Ken Mills who was supported by a number of profssors and graduate students. Hicks' getting tenure would strengthen his own position. A number of other professors of Philosophy, however, (most of whom were American or American-educated) felt strongly that the next Chairman had to be an American, because "we need an emminent American philosopher in order to attract the best graduate students from the good American schools", and also to be able to attract American professors. Mills, who was a West Indian, educated at Oxford, and active in the Students for a Democratic University (SDU) on campus, was rejected. (He would later leave the U. of A. to accept an offer from Yale.) Hicks also did not get the appointment.

Instead, a Prof. Eastman, who had come to the U. of A. in 1966 after many years in a business career in the United States, and who was supported by those Philosophy professors who wanted "an American", was picked as Chairman in mid-May, 1968.

ROUND ONE: Hicks' first troubles.

In the midst of this split in the Department over the choosing of a new Chairman, Dr. Hicks - who had taken little trouble to conceal his opposition to having an American as Chairman - had his tenure hearing at the end of May in 1968.

The tenure committee was composed of Prof. Mardiros, Prof. Herman Tennessen and Prof. Schouls of the Philosophy Department, plus other members from the Faculty of Arts. Mardiros, still Philosophy Chairman until July, proposed that Hicks be given tenure. Herman Tennessen opposed giving Hicks tenure saying that he had sent off to the philosophical journal Inquiry a copy of a paper Hicks had written, and that the editors of the journal had replied saying the paper was rubbish.

A second member of the committee also opposed giving Hicks tenure, saying that Hicks was not competent in Value Theory, his professed specialty. He was "not familiar with the American philosophers Perry and Lewis", the member asserted. (This member, who had received his own first degree at an American university, and who himself did not specialize in Value Theory, would later admit that he was not qualified to judge the merits of a paper in Value Theory.)

The tenure committee voted not to grant Hicks tenure.

ROUND TWO: Hicks' appeal upheld.

In informing Hicks of the committee's decision, both Dr. Wyman and Dean Smith (Dean of Arts) urged Hicks to appeal the decision. Hicks decided to do so on the grounds that Tennessen's statements were untrue, and on the grounds that the other member was not qualified to make judgements in the area of Hicks' specialty, Value Theory.

Hicks obtained letters from the editors of the journal Inquiry stating that they had never seen a copy of his paper, and that they most certainly did not write a letter to Tennessen about it saying it was rubbish.

In september of 1968, the Tenure Appeals Committee upheld Hicks' appeal of the May decision, and declared that there should be another hearing of Hicks' case.

Hicks was assured that action would be taken against Tennessen by General Faculties Council for his statements in the May tenure hearing, but Hicks would later say that such action "never took place", and POUNDMAKER could find no evidence that any action was taken. In fact, many members of the Department and the University are still unaware of Tennessen's actions. Tennessen is still employed by the Philosophy Department and the Centre for Theoretical Psychology.

ROUND THREE: Hicks' new committee.

The decision of the Tenure Appeals Committee was that there should be a new hearing, and there were now departmental disputes over who should sit on the new committee. Prof. Eastman was now Chairman, and there were many new American graduate students and professors in the Philosophy Department.

Two junior professors, J. C. McKenzie and R. Shiner had been named to sit on the new committee. Both were educated in Britain, and both were in Hicks' area of specialization, but in November 1968 McKenzie resigned from the committee after other professors in the Deaprtment had questioned his being a member on the grounds that he was a junior professor. His resignation meant Hicks' case could not be heard until another member was chosen for his tenure committee.

During the 1968 - 69 term, there was considerable departmental debate on the question of tenure. There was a proposal that the Deaprtment alone should decide on matters of who gets tenure. This would have had the effect of allowing the American professors who now controlled the department to decide who would stay and who would go, without any check on their control by the rest of the University. University officials rejected that bid.

Secondly, there was a proposal that when the Department got a new Chairman (as it had just done), all the staff should submit their resignations, and the Chairman would choose those whom he wanted to stay. Those making this proposal pointed to the example of Kurt Baier (author of The Moral Point of View) who made it a condition of his accepting the chairmanship at the University of Pittsburgh that all current staff members resign so he could choose those whom he wanted to stay on.

Some professors opposed following that example here for two reasons. First, since there was now an American chairman, the proposal could result in the complete Americanization of the Department in one blow. Secondly, they opposed it because they saw it as a completely immoral system of patronage which ignored the contracts and careers of professors already established in the Department.

During this time of tenure discuss-

More of THIS exposé on page fifteen, too.

**THE ENERGY CRISIS**

**LAST POST SPECIAL REPORT**

# Perhaps it was all a coincidence...perhaps

**by Carole Orr**

The men who run the giant oil companies are by far the most powerful men in the industrial world. The modern industrial state depends on energy, and accordingly the men who control the energy in large measure control the state. When they choose to wield their power, the oilmen are listened to, and usually obeyed. They have chosen to wield their power now. The result is the Energy Crisis of 1973.

In Canada, the crisis has given new urgency to the continuing energy debate, a key part of the more general debate about who will control the Canadian economy, who will profit from it, and how it will be run.

Until recently, most Canadians have understood little and cared less about energy, living in a happy ignorance carefully nursed and tended by successive federal governments. But with the growth of such movements as consumerism, environmentalism and nationalism in the late sixties, people began to make it their business to know just what was going on in the shady nooks of government economic and trade policies, areas previously assumed to be beyond the ken of the participatory hordes.

The Great Canadian Energy Debate was inaugurated by the unforgettable Joe Greene, then minister of energy, mines and resources in the Trudeau cabinet. It happened in — of all places — Washington, the date was December 4, 1969, and the occasion later came to be known as the Gee-Whiz Conference.

## Joe Greene's pratfall

Thirteen years earlier, President Eisenhower, in keeping with the protectionist policies of the United States at the time, imposed quotas on U.S. imports of Canadian crude oil. The quotas at the time were meant to shield the domestic oil industry in the U.S. from outside competition. They have since been a lever for the Americans in any trade negotiations with Canada, as the Canadian industry has always sought to extend foreign markets for its crude oil.

But now Walter Hickel, the American secretary of the interior with whom Greene had just met, was proposing a new idea: continental energy integration. Greene could not contain his enthusiasm. He told the press later that "this is a great opportunity for Canada." Asked whether it would mean a substantial economic integration of the two countries, Greene replied: "Yes, I think it would."

All over the world, the last forty years have witnessed the struggles of dozens of countries, from Mexico to Libya to Indonesia, to regain control of economies strangled by American "multinationals" and especially the powerful oil companies: Standard of New Jersey, Standard of California, Texaco, Mobil, Gulf. And now Joe Greene was going to reverse the tides of history over lunch.

Back home, Greene met the full wrath of betrayed nationalists and a horrified cabinet. The continental energy scheme wasn't going to happen quite as precipitously as Joe had thought. Greene himself, in one of history's more startling turnabouts, later turned up as a nationalist of sorts.

In the summer of 1971, President Nixon announced that the U.S. would remove quotas on Canadian crude if the two countries could reach agreement on dealing with oil supplies in an emergency. The U.S. was in sight of an energy shortage and needed a *stable* supply. No such agreement was reached but short-term energy deals were made, and there were massive Canadian sales to the U.S.

At the beginning of this year, rumblings of an energy shortage in the States grew louder. Instead of isolated stories on the inside pages of newspapers there were now front-page items on the closing down of schools in North Dakota for lack of heating fuel. Economists gave dire warnings of severe price increases, in Canada as well as the U.S., that could accompany a shortage if the American crisis were not relieved.

Senator Henry Jackson, chairman of the U.S. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, stepped up his call for freer oil trading with Canada. Always an advocate of a continental energy policy, Jackson now called for an end to the oil import quota system where Canada was concerned.

The energy crisis was taking shape.

*Monday, January 8: Shell Canada announces an increase of 20 cents per barrel in the price of Western Canadian crude. The domestic price of gasoline will therefore go up one cent per gallon.*

*Tuesday, January 9: Imperial Oil, the Canadian subsidiary of Standard of New Jersey, does the same. Three others follow suit.*

*Wednesday, January 10: Senator Jackson opens the Senate Committee hearings on energy policy in Washington. Interior Secretary Rogers Morton argues before the committee that the U.S. "must pursue" a continental energy policy regarding oil, gas and other energy supplies to North America. He dismisses the Soviet Union as a potential source, saying "I can think of a lot of better places to spend our money."*

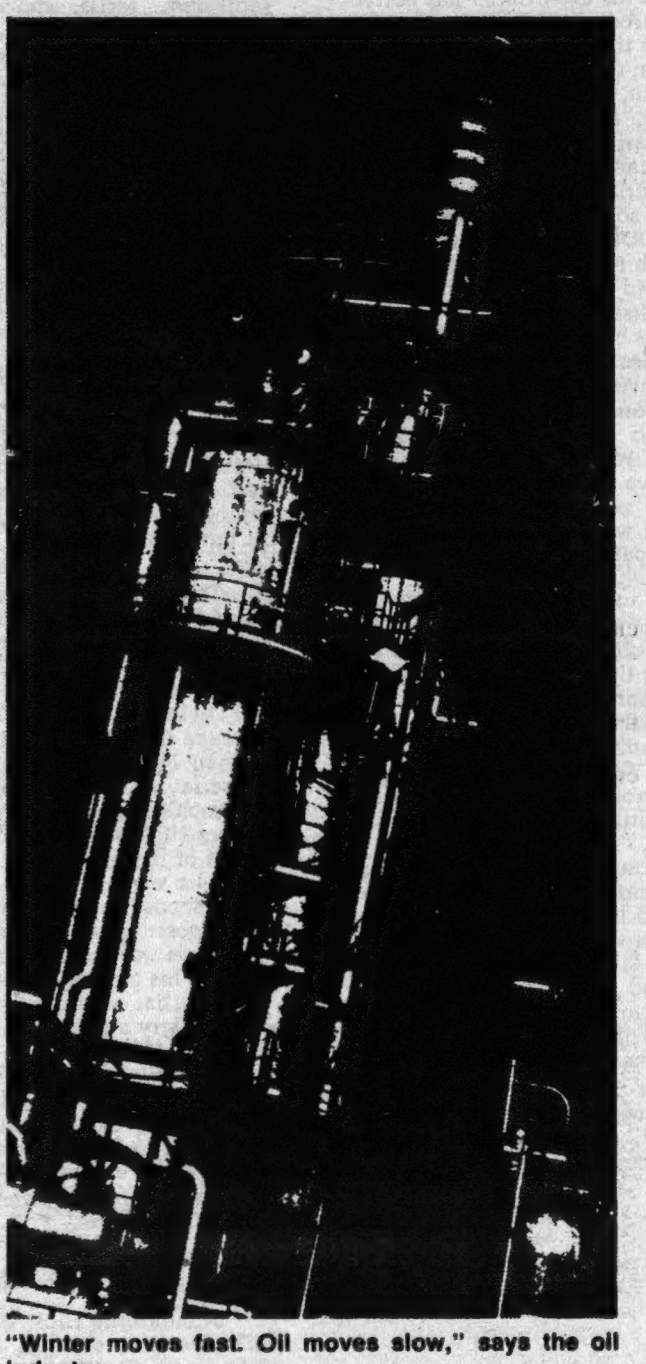
*Senator Jackson urges his government to give "much higher priority to relations with Canada as far as our energy problem is concerned."*

*Thursday, January 11: The urgency of Senator Jackson's position is underlined by a rash of newspaper stories about heatless homeowners, schools shut down, airlines running on minimum supply, and industrial employees laid off, primarily in snowbound Minnesota and the Dakotas.*

*"Winter moves fast. Oil moves slow. That is the trouble," says a petroleum industry spokesman.*

*The television program* CBS Reports *makes the suggestion that the oil is moving slowly not because it is hard to get but because the oil industry is making sure it is. The oil companies have in fact said to the American government that unless it will grant them the price increases and protective tariffs they demand, they will not "be able to extract and refine the existing petroleum resources in a way that is economically feasible for them."*

*As a measure, there are reports that three producers in the offshore Louisiana fields have asked for an immediate 73-percent price increase and want further annual increases which would drive their prices to twice current levels within seven years.*



**"Winter moves fast. Oil moves slow," says the oil industry.**

*The head of a southern gas company says, "We don't have enough gas to go around. We can't get enough to keep everybody in gas."*

*Donald Macdonald, successor to Joe Greene as Canada's minister of energy, mines and resources, is attacked in the House of Commons on the government's stand on the energy crisis. The NDP's Tommy Douglas points out that the demand for oil in the U.S. is already pushing up the price we must pay for oil here.*

*Don Getty, Alberta's minister of intergovernmental affairs, is quoted as warning that Canada is now facing an energy resources crisis of its own. Macdonald replies with his intention of "reserving supplies against the future needs of Canada, and then selling any surplus," adding that "there is no danger to Canadian energy supplies."*

*Headline in the Sarnia* Observer: *"Energy Crunch Reaches Sarnia." W. B. Caswell, manager of Dome*

*Oil Co. in Sarnia, reports that its storage supply of 500,000 barrels of liquid petroleum gases is depleted and its plant is shipping directly out of production.*

*Statistics Canada reports cheerfully that energy shortages in the United States mean increases in Canadian mineral production, notably fuel production, which in 1972 rose by $2.3 billion or 15.6 per cent over 1971.*

*Friday, January 12: The U.S. Federal Power Commission reports that U.S. natural gas reserves fell in 1971 by 7.1 per cent to 161.3 trillion cubic feet. To remind us.*

*Wednesday, January 17: President Nixon signs a proclamation increasing the quota on Canadian crude oil imports east of the Rockies by 93,000 barrels a day to 675,000. This means Canada will export at least 30 million more barrels of crude and finished oil to the United States this year than in 1972, if the Canadian government so wishes.*

*Monday, January 22: Senator Jackson advises his government to abolish the import quotas entirely without asking any return concessions from Ottawa. The irony and inappropriateness of the offer is apparently lost on Donald Macdonald.*

At this point, both sides revived the Mackenzie Pipeline debate, dormant since the October elections. The oil companies and other proponents of the pipeline from Alaska and the Canadian Arctic to southern Canada and the American midwest stepped up the campaign to get on with the building, which has also been dormant, in the midst of the panic.

Tactics have included newspaper stories like one in the Winnipeg *Free Press* of January 23: "Pipeline Would Aid Unity, Says Geologist." The man was talking about Canadian unity. Meanwhile, opponents of the pipeline increased their publicity campaign, as the National Energy Board hearings on the project, scheduled to begin in March, approached.

*Wednesday, January 24: Donald Macdonald announces the government's intent to hold hearings on the environmental and social effects of the Mackenzie pipeline, in addition to the NEB hearings. He told a Toronto audience that the pipeline "would be essentially to meet Canadian rather than American needs."*

For a man who could take advantage of hindsight, Macdonald is sounding oddly like Joe Greene without the bells on. Nixon's relaxing of the quotas without, so far as we know, any concessions on "security" from Ottawa is a clear admission of desperation. But it is open to several interpretations, ranging from the plausible to the paranoid.

- Does Nixon need new fuel supplies to call the bluff of the oil companies, who now have guns in his back?
- Are the companies and the U.S. government cooperating in a massive effort to exert moral suasion on the Canadian people, who will be portrayed as refusing their bounty to freezing schoolchildren?

Meanwhile, the B-52s executing the last, purgative raids of the war over Hanoi did not suffer for want of fuel.

# Scenario for a sell-out

**by James Laxer**

For a few weeks now, American energy companies and the Canadian and U.S. governments have been treating the people of both countries to a well-orchestrated energy scare, so that they can carry out programs that will rearrange the energy industry on this continent.

Hearings in the U.S. Senate, a report from the Ontario government and planned hearings by Canada's National Energy Board have been highlighted against the backdrop of a winter oil distribution crisis in the United States.

The crisis is being built up to convince Americans that unless the plans of the energy companies are allowed to go ahead, the U.S. will face cold, empty schoolrooms in winter and failed air-conditioning equipment in summer.

For Canadians, as the Ontario government report put it recently, the energy crisis is a "spill-over" from the crisis in the United States.

The American crisis flows from a record of bad domestic planning for the past 20 years. It arises from the Pentagon's fears of America becoming too dependent on oil imports from politically shaky countries. A further worry is caused by environmentalists, who have been getting in the way of the building of electric power plants and strip mining for coal.

These factors, taken together, have created an energy problem which Washington authorities see lasting until the mid-1980s. After that, they hope, technology will bail them out and new sources of energy will become available and take the pressure off fossil fuels.

American proven reserves for both natural gas and oil stand at about 10 years supply.

Natural gas, the non-polluting wonder fuel, is in the most serious trouble. In 1971 it supplied 35 per cent of U.S. energy needs and only three per cent of this was imported. The U.S. National Petroleum Council projects that by 1985 the absolute amount of natural gas used will decline slightly, and that, relatively, natural gas will fall sharply from more than one third to about one sixth of American total energy supply. About one third of this gas will be imported by 1985, according to this projection.

Just over 40 per cent of U.S. energy supply now comes from oil, 30 per cent of which is imported. According to the National Petroleum Council, by 1985 oil will still provide the same proportion of American energy as it does today — but by then 60 per cent will be imported.

A sure sign of the current crisis is the revival of coal production in the U.S. It will move from supplying under 20 per cent of American energy to almost 25 per cent — passing natural gas in importance.

**"It is expensive," said Trudeau, "but so was the Canadian Pacific Railway. Is it too big a project for Canada? Only in the view of those who have lost faith in what Canada is all about."**

Of course, these projections for U.S. energy use are based on the assumption that the same philosophy of energy use will remain dominant. Fully 50 per cent of American energy output is now absorbed by transmission losses, mechanical inefficiencies and incomplete combustion. And that is without even questioning the priorities of U.S. energy use. It is obvious that a country that maintains 93 million cars and 185,000 planes and that charges cheaper rates for fuel the more an industry uses can only survive by living off the energy resources of much of the world.

In the long term, the Americans are hoping the energy crisis will be ended by nuclear power, and particularly by the fast breeder reactor which produces more fuel than it consumes. They are also looking to giant windmills, solar energy, hydrogen fuel for jet aircraft and even human waste as potential sources.

The assumption is that technology will come through as it always has. And whether or not that assumption is correct, the effects of the energy crisis on Canada will be determined by that view of the problem.

Energy companies expect an announcement soon from President Nixon that the Federal Power Commission will take the price ceiling off natural gas and allow it to rise to levels determined by market forces. This will set off a frantic exploration surge for the remaining reserves in the U.S.

It will also increase the price of natural gas in Canada. Even before the recent distribution crisis in the U.S., Alberta Premier Peter Lougheed had announced that he wanted a two-price system for natural gas — one for Alberta and one for the rest of North America. Under Alberta's royalty arrangements, two thirds of the proposed increased price would go to the energy companies, and one third to the provincial government.

Even if the federal government or the courts finally decide that Alberta cannot establish a two-price system for gas between Alberta and the rest of Canada, Lougheed will have won popular support within Alberta for his increase.

And now Ontario has got into the act with its own report on energy. The report, produced by a task force

continued on next page

chaired by former Chairman of the Economic Council of Canada John Deutsch, warned that the large bulk of Ontario's energy is imported from outside the province, and that it can expect supply problems and cost increases related to the American energy crisis.

The energy crisis is being handled both in the United States and in Canada to convince the public that a price increase is justified. Also of great importance is the effort to convince people that we are facing an emergency, and that environmental purists who have been gaining an audience lately shouldn't be allowed to interfere with the quest for life-giving sources of fuel.

In Canada the crisis mentality is being fostered to convince Canadians that it is reasonable to expect that much more of our oil and gas will be exported to the thirsty U.S. and that we had better start tapping Arctic reserves fast if we want to heat our homes and fuel our industries.

The Mackenzie Valley pipeline is now being floated on the psychology created by the energy crisis. First conceived in the late sixties, the pipeline would bring natural gas from Alaska and the Canadian Arctic to southern Canada and the American midwest.

Several years of intense jockeying between two rival syndicates — the Northwest Project Study Group and the Gas Arctic System Study Group — each with its own scheme for the pipeline, has now ended in a merger. To this merged syndicate were added Imperial Oil Ltd., Gulf Oil Canada Ltd., Shell Canada Ltd. and Canadian Pacific Investments Ltd. Add to that the Canada Development Corporation controlled by the federal government and the result is the most powerful array of corporate and state power ever gathered on behalf of any project in this country's history.

Liberal cabinet ministers have been toasting the pipeline with rhetoric for some time.

Prime Minister Trudeau described his vision of Mackenzie Valley development in these terms:

"It is expensive, but so was the Canadian Pacific Railway a century ago. Is it too big a project for Canada? Only in the view of those who have lost faith in what Canada is all about."

Before the end of the year, the National Energy Board will begin hearings on the mammoth project. The NEB is now considering ways to prevent the hearings from being bogged down by "nuisance groups" like Pollution Probe that have no "legitimate" financial stake in the development, but who are merely concerned with such vagaries as the future of the Canadian environment.

For Canadian government ministers though, the coming NEB hearings are little more than a formality. In March 1971 Jean Chretien, minister of Indian affairs and northern development, told a Dallas, Texas audience:

"We in Canada would welcome the building of such a gas pipeline through our country and would do everything reasonable to facilitate this particular development ... An oil pipeline would also be acceptable. In other words, if it is felt desirable to build an oil pipeline from Prudhoe Bay direct to the mid-continent market then a right-of-way through Canada I am sure can, and will be made available."

Shortly thereafter, Jack Davis, minister of the environment, stated in Vancouver that he was 90 per cent sure that the building of the Mackenzie Corridor could begin by 1973.

Clearly government ministers were willing to move on the pipeline more quickly than the oil companies. It is difficult to disagree with Dr. Douglas Pimlott, chairman of the Canadian Arctic Resources Committee, that "the Mackenzie Valley would probably have had a hurry-up pipeline if the international petroleum executives had opted to put one there."

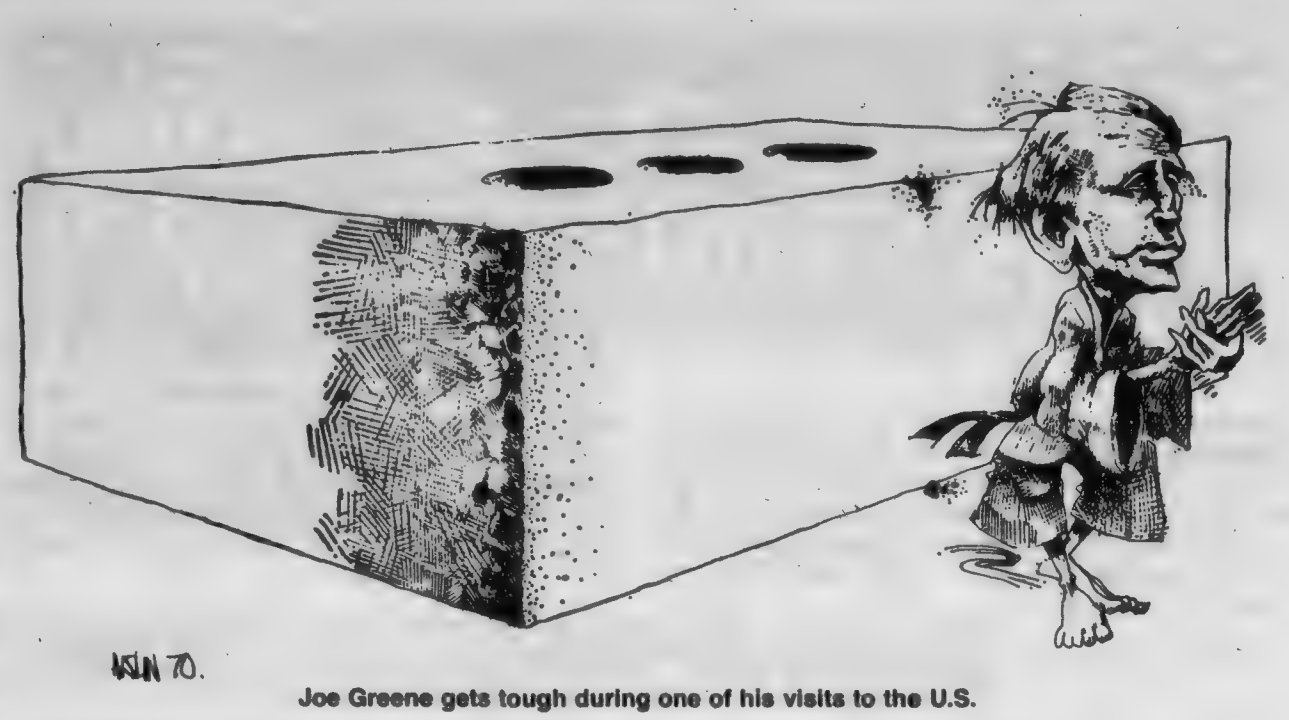
Canada's energy minister, Donald Macdonald, has added his praise to that of other cabinet ministers for the initiative being shown by the oil companies in moving into the north.

He has also been trying to convince the Americans that a Mackenzie Valley pipeline is preferable to a trans-Alaska and west-coast shipping route for Alaskan oil and gas.

In May 1972, Macdonald highlighted the security of the Canadian route as its chief advantage for the Americans. In a letter to U.S. Interior Secretary Rogers Morton, the energy minister wrote:

"There would be many advantages arising from the use of a Canadian pipeline route. We believe it would enhance the energy security of your country by providing an overland route for your Alaska oil production, thereby servicing the oil deficit areas of the mid-continent and also the Pacific North West.

"Canada has an interest in the energy security of your country, and this land route for Alaska crude oil would enhance that security of supply to deficit areas in the United States. Furthermore, this security of supply could be further enhanced during the interim period of northern pipeline construction by extra Canadian crude."



Joe Greene gets tough during one of his visits to the U.S.

Not only has Macdonald been using the security argument as the key to attracting the Americans to the Mackenzie Valley route, he has also been engaging in secret talks with the U.S. on the security of eastern Canada's oil supply.

## U.S. demands security

The security issue is critical to energy negotiations now going on between Canada and the U.S.

When the U.S. contemplates the prospect of importing 60 per cent of its crude oil from abroad by the early 1980s, Pentagon strategists are filled with terrified visions of political unrest in the Arab countries.

The Shultz Report, entitled *The Oil Import Question: A Report on the Relationship of Oil Imports to the National Security* was presented to the U.S. cabinet in February 1970. The ultimate nightmare of the authors of the Shultz Report (George Shultz is now Secretary of the Treasury in the Nixon administration) was that all the oil producers of the middle east, north Africa and Venezeula could get together and boycott the markets of western Europe and the United States to get a better trade deal with industrial oil-consuming countries.

A major part of the solution to these fears of insecurity of foreign supplies lay in locating "safe" sources of foreign supply. Throughout the report, Canada was assumed to be the best bet.

"The risk of political instability or animosity is generally conceded to be very low in Canada. The risk of physical interruption or diversion of Canadian oil to other export markets in an emergency is also minimal for those deliveries made by inland transport", said the report.

But the Shultz Report was not entirely happy with Canada. The problem it saw was that east of the Ottawa valley, Canada's oil markets were supplied from the middle east and Venezuela. Therefore, in the event of a supply interruption, Canada might be expected to shift its western oil from the United States to Montreal to supply eastern Canada first. This problem tended "to subtract from the security value of U.S. imports from Western Canada".

The report concluded:

"Some provision for limiting or offsetting Canadian vulnerability to an interruption of its own oil imports should therefore be made a precondition to unrestricted entry of Canadian oil into our market. Full realization of the security benefits implicit in such a preferential arrangement is also dependent on the development of common or harmonized United States-Canadian policies with respect to pipeline and other modes of transportation, access to natural gas, and other related energy matters."

What the Americans want from Canada is not simply a commercial source of oil (they can get that from the Middle East more cheaply), but a political guarantee of security of access to resources that will involve a commitment by the supplier country to give up free choices for the future in defining surpluses, ownership and marketing methods for resources.

In 1970 however, the Canadian government was unwilling to talk to the U.S. about the security of eastern Canadian oil supply. In a speech to American oilmen in Denver, former Energy Minister Joe Greene stated:

"It must be left to *us*, to Canada, to evaluate the matter of oil supply security in eastern Canada and to take any appropriate action.

"This aspect of freedom of domestic policy-making is most important to us. We believe our national and international, political and economic circumstances are such that we must retain freedom to apply the Canadian solutions to Canadian problems," he concluded.

Donald Macdonald has moved the Canadian position significantly from the days of Joe Greene.

His talks with the U.S. on the security of eastern Canadian oil supply means the Canadian government is moving to meet the vital precondition to a continental energy deal set down by the Shultz report. Taken together with his invitation to the Americans to consider the security benefits of the Mackenzie Valley pipeline, Macdonald's initiatives involve the sale of Canadian sovereignty, as well as gas and oil.

Former U.S. Secretary of the Treasury John Connally said recently that he thought the U.S. should take action to prevent foreign countries from reneging on long-term commitments to U.S. companies.

"If a U.S. company goes overseas with any sort of federal insurance coverage," Connally said, "the U.S. might well say this agreement cannot be changed, altered, amended or terminated without the prior written approval of the U.S. government." And that, he said, might make other governments think twice before acting against U.S. companies.

If a continental energy deal including a Mackenzie

### SOME ISSUES NEVER DIE

Of the mines of this vast region little is known of that part east of the Mackenzie River and north of the Great Slave Lake .... The petroleum area is so extensive as to justify the belief that eventually it will supply the larger part of this continent and be shipped from Churchill or some more northern Hudson's Bay port to England.

*— Third Report of the Senate committee on northern resources, 1888*

We must develop all our resources. We are told that Mackenzie, going down the Mackenzie river 130 years ago, found oil in that section of the country. I have statistics to show where we buy our gasolene (sic) from, and most of our money spent on gasolene goes to the United States. We have our oil wells up in the Mackenzie River district and we need a railway there to enable private enterprise to develop them. Of course the great Imperial Oil Company will put in their plant, but that will be another monopoly. If the Imperial Oil Company, the big child of the Standard Oil Company puts in a pipe line, you will not see cheaper oil. A railway line must be built or some other method of transportation provided. It would cost a great deal of money to put in canals or locks, but there should be some way of getting into that vast territory.

*— W. K. Baldwin (Stanstead) Debates, House of Commons, 1921*

Valley gas, and later oil pipeline is begun, it will affect this country's economy as well as its sovereignty.

The most obvious effect will be to raise the cost of oil and gas in Canada. Canadian natural gas prices are already rising to meet the U.S. cost, in part because of the sale to that country in September 1970 of 6.3 trillion cubic feet of gas, worth about two billion dollars.

When Nixon lifts the price ceiling on natural gas, we can expect more upward pressure on the price for Canadians.

And, of course, the export to the U.S. of about half our output of gas and oil depletes our sources in Alberta more quickly, forcing us north to the more expensive reserves.

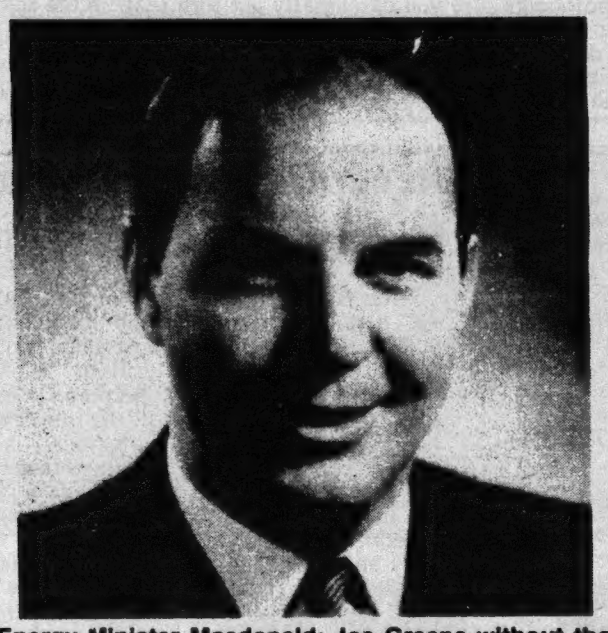
Macdonald pointed out that at our present rate of consumption (including exports to the U.S.) we have proven reserves for something like 18 years in oil, and 28 years in natural gas. Therefore, we must be active in expanding the reserves through exploration, especially in the north. More than half our oil production is now exported to the U.S., compared with only 22 per cent in 1960.

The problem is that oil and gas is an increasing-cost industry in which economies of scale work only in transportation. The more you extract the higher the cost of extraction becomes as you move to more distant sources of supply. We can expect another steep increase in oil and gas costs for Canadians when Arctic supplies come into production.

Of course, this problem of cost is also a problem for the U.S. When they think of increasing the deficit in their energy trade from the current level of four billion dollars a year to twenty billion in the early 1980s, they are terrified of the effects on their already negative balance of trade.

If they are going to buy vast amounts of oil and gas from abroad, they must maximize the profit flows back to the U.S. through American ownership of the foreign supplies. Canada's oil and gas industry, 82.6 per cent foreign-owned, is ideal from this point of view.

In addition, they must muscle their way into the markets of the supplying countries for more of their manufactured goods.



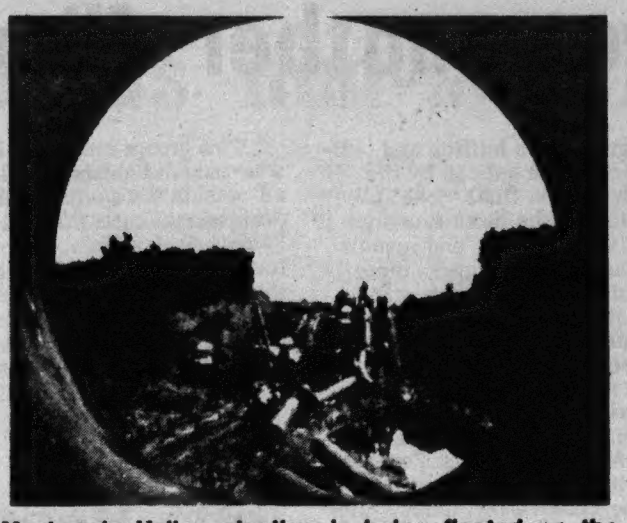
**Energy Minister Macdonald: Joe Greene without the bells on.**

As well as gaining secure access to our energy resources, the U.S. will want increased access to Canadian manufacturing markets. The resulting trade-off will mean more Canadian development in the capital-intensive resource field, and less in labour-intensive manufacturing.

Another adverse effect for jobs in Canada will result from the cost increase the energy deal will bring. Instead of using our energy at low cost to cut the cost of manufacturing in Canada, we will help to make American industry more competitive. The energy deal means moving energy to industry in the U.S. instead of creating industry at the site of the resource in Canada.

It is reasonable to demand that Canadian resources be used as the basis for Canadian industry, while at the same time insisting that our industries end the waste of energy. This can be done by reversing the present pricing system which rewards waste by charging less the more power is used. If that system was reversed and an increasing cost curve was built in for industrial use of power, it would provide a powerful incentive for industry to end energy waste.

Eric Kierans has developed the argument that one economic cost of building the pipeline will result from the effect of a huge importation of capital from abroad on the value of the Canadian dollar. Kierans argues that an inflow of U.S. dollars for the Mackenzie Valley project



**Mackenzie Valley pipeline is being floated on the psychology of the energy crisis.**

and for the James Bay hydro development project in Quebec (total cost $12 billion for the two projects) will drive up the value of the Canadian dollar and hurt our export industries. (If the Canadian dollar is valued at $1.10 American it takes more American dollars to buy a dollar's worth of Canadian goods. This amounts to a self-imposed hurdle for our exports.)

A California economist, concerned about the U.S. balance-of-payments crisis, has worked out the following estimate for the trade effects of an upward revaluation of the Canadian dollar: a five per cent increase would result in a $715 million negative trade shift for Canada with the U.S.; a 10 per cent increase would result in a $1.6 billion negative trade shift.

There is, of course, one way around this problem. If the foreign capital raised for the project is simply spent abroad, it will not affect the Canadian exchange rate. But it will create no jobs in Canada either. If spending is done in Canada, it will affect the exchange rate and will hurt export industries, while providing a temporary boom in the building of steel pipe.

Ironically the Americans may well prefer to have the bulk of the capital for the pipeline raised in Canada, and they may well prefer Canadian control of the whole venture. This way, the very heavy cost of construction would fall on Canadians who would then earn a low fixed rate of return on the pipeline which, as a common carrier, would be treated like a public utility. Meanwhile the real profits would be made by the petroleum countries whose gas would flow through the pipe to market.

Significantly, when the Committee for an Independent Canada asked for assurance that Canadians would control the pipeline, Donald Macdonald said that he favoured this arrangement himself. Nothing could be more ironic than a demand for Canadian control of the pipeline causing Canadians to put up the long-term, high-risk involvement for the pipeline, while American oil companies walked away with all the real benefits.

If the pipeline is built through funds raised in Canada, it will mean an enormous mobilization of Canadian capital which could otherwise be used to create jobs for Canadians in the manufacturing sector of the economy.

When asked on a television program early in 1973 why Canada did not place more emphasis on manufacturing in its development strategy, Macdonald replied that there simply were no available markets for Canada's manufacturing.

He ignored the fact that Canada is by far the world's leading importer of manufactured goods, bringing them in at a rate of $463 per capita per year compared with $116 for the United States.

If, instead of building the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline, the government set as its objective for the seventies the reduction of Canada's per capita manufacturing imports to the U.S. level, an additional annual market of seven billion dollars for Canadian manufactured goods would be created. By itself, this project would create enough industrial jobs and related service jobs to eliminate Canadian unemployment. The Mackenzie Valley pipeline, on the other hand, will create no more than a few hundred permanent jobs.

A recent background study for the Science Council of Canada by Pierre L. Bourgault, Dean of Applied Science at Sherbrooke University, warned that Canada's mushrooming expansion of resource extraction is driving this country rapidly up the cost curve in resource industries. At the end of the road, he warns, we will have depleted our resources while having created no other economic activity to take their place.

Environmentalists, of course, see the problem not solely in economic terms but in terms of human and non-human survival. They point out that the assumption that technology will come through with the answers is potentially fatal in an epoch when man's impact on the environment is already vast. They advance the principle that the onus for proving that development will not have more negative than positive effects should be placed on the developer.

Further, they insist that when problems are foreseen, steps in economic development should not be taken on the assumption that scientists will save us before the problem materializes.

Most directly concerned with the environmental aspects of the Mackenzie Valley pipeline are the permanent inhabitants of the north, the original peoples. The Canadian government takes the view that these people cannot be allowed to stand in the way of progress.

Opposition to the energy deal and the Mackenzie Valley pipeline is forming in Canada. The opposition bears little resemblance to the powerful assemblage of corporations that have gathered to push the project through. Made up of ordinary citizens who are concerned with the political, economic and environmental consequences of the pipeline, the opposition is beginning to form into small pockets of resistance across the country. But before the year is out a national coalition dedicated to stop the pipeline may be formed of what is now a disarray of Indians, Eskimos, ecologists, trade unionists, socialists and nationalists.

The coalition will have to demand a ban on all further resource development in the Canadian north until the rights of the original peoples have been fully recognized and until the answers to environmental problems become much clearer. If development later proceeds, it must involve local control for the original people of the north as a basic principle.

As well as calling for a moratorium on resource development in the north, an opposition movement will have to consider the demand for public ownership of the energy resource industries that are now in production in southern Canada.

Public ownership is the one way to stop the flow of profits out of Canada and to end the power of the corporations that are now coming together to launch the pipeline. Profits from publicly-owned energy industries could serve as the basis for investment in secondary industry that could give resource-producing areas like Alberta balanced, long-term economic prospects.


LAST POST

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# NFT launches yet another film show

While still engaged in their Val Lewton series of films by the mid-century American producer and master of the techniques of terror, the National Film Theatre Edmonton will present the next in its "Multi-cultural" series of foreign films on the Mondays of March 12 and 26.

Featured on these nights will be four films that issued from the Czechoslovakian "new wave" of film productions in the early sixties.

On Monday, March 12, the NFT will screen Pavel Juracek's and Jan Schmidt's Postava K Podpirani/Joseph Kilian (A Prof Wanted), and Zbynek Brynych's Transport Z Raje/Transport From Paradise.

Postava K Podpirani, a 40-minute film most suggestive of the mysterious frustrations of Kafka, concerns a man who sees a shop in the Old Town of Prague that says "Cats For Hire". Following a whim he decides to hire a cat for a day, but when he wants to return the animal the shop is no longer there.

He starts looking for an office that might be able to help him locate the owner; and Joseph Kilian, a clerk in charge of a department, may be able to help him but cannot be reached.

Treading the tightrope between the portentious and the merely fantastic, the young directors maintain a masterly control and balance from the hauntingly symbolic opening shots to the provocatively ambiguous ending. An unobtrusive technical assurance complements their inventiveness in the choice of telling detail.

Transport Z Raje, based on the eyewitness testimony of novelist Arnost Lustig (Night and Hope), concerns the ill-famed Terezin ghetto from which the victims of racial persecution were transported to Nazi concentration camps during the German occupation of Czechoslovakia. Theresienstadt was a "model camp" for the Nazis who cynically referred to it as a "town which the Fuhrer donated to the Jews." Here the Jews had a relatively "good time": there were no gas chambers, and the Jews even had their own administration, banks, stores, etc. It was a camp that was open to neutral inspection.

In the film, the arrival of the Danish Red Cross is expected momentarily, but the camp director would not of course reveal that his was merely a waiting camp on the road to Auschwitz.

Brynych tells the gruesome tale in a more epic than dramatic manner. The film has a strong documentary flavor as nearly all of it was shot in Theresienstadt and all the victims speak their native tongues. Cameraman Jan Curik's technical expertise encompasses quasi-documentary realism, lyricism, and even exaggerated simplicity to underline the director's larger implications.

Both of these films were made in 1963.

On March 26, the NFT will screen Jan Nemec's Demanty Noci/Diamonds of the Night and Lasky Jedne Plavovlasky/The Loves of a Blonde, by Milos Forman.

Demanty Noci, 64 minutes long and shot virtually without dialogue, is an effective study in oppression, loneliness and humiliation. It is the story of two Jewish boys who escape from a German prisoner of war train in World War II. The film manages to convey a desolating sense of suffering and to offer suggestive insights into inhumanity (the sinister farce of the pursuit, with the amiable old gentlemen huffing and puffing on their errand, is capped by the chilling cruelty of the final 'joke'), spiritual resilience (the more sensitive and imaginative boy in the end reveals greater stamina than his bigger, more stolid companion), and the fantastic waywardness of the human mind, even -- perhaps especially -- in conditions of extreme stress.

The film, made in 1964, won the 1964 Grand Prix at the Mannheim International Film Week and the International Critics Award at the first Festival of New Film in Pesaro.

Lasky Jedne Plavovlasky, an 85-minute film made in 1965, is a thoughtful investigation of a relatively stock theme. It depicts a small town working girl's "great romance" with a young dance band pianist from Prague. It is for the pianist, of course, just one of many such trysts. However, this seemingly conventional theme allows Forman, in the realm of style, to exercise his remarkable talent for observation. Forman is at his best when observing his performers fending for themselves, seemingly unconscious of his inquisitive camera. Particularly successful is the scene with three soldiers at a dance, their faces haunted by a desperately aging lechery, their actions haunted by a need to maintain the appearance of worldly dignity even when their gift of wine is delivered to the wrong group of girls.

Best of all are scenes in the boy's home with his parents gradually awoken from mournful contemplation of the TV set to the realization that perhaps for the first time ever they have a chance to find out what their son is really like.

The film, winner of the CIDALC Award of the International Film Festival in Venice in 1965 and the Crystal Star, the Grand International Prize of the French Film Academy in 1966, has been classified Restricted Adult by the Alberta Censorship Board.

Tickets for both programs are available at the door for $1. The films will be shown in SUB Theatre at 7 p.m.

The so-called Czech New Wave is the result of a process that started towards the end of the 1950s when Czechoslovak cinema went through the first stages of a regenerative process.

Newcomers were searching for fresh sources of themes and corresponding techniques. The 12th congress at Banska Bystricia in late 1962 specially exhorted creative artists to show the "new life", its dynamism and inner richness.

But already international successes were accorded the newer generation of FAMU-trained filmmakers (graduates from the Prague Film and Television Faculty of the Academy of Music and Dramatic Arts).

In 1961 a short film, The Hall of Lost Footsteps, shot as early as 1958 by Jaromil Jires, was at last shown abroad and took a prize at San Sebastian; the short graduation film by Jan Nemec, A Loaf of Bread, had gleaned prizes at Oberhausen, Cannes and in Holland.

The new FAMU group enriched their individual works by a constant exchange of ideas; also, FAMU gave them the opportunity to see and study a great number of films by both the classics and the pioneers of the modern film art. This increased their perspectives and their working knowledge of cinema techniques, gave ample means for style changes (often within one film), for emphasis on humor, irony, or tragedy.

Two groups emerged: roughly, those who used "objective realism" and worked outside the studios with large non-professional casts (Milos Forman, Ivan Passer, Stefan Uher, and to some extent Jaromil Jires); the second being the extremely personalized directors (Vera Chytilova, Evald Schorm, Jiri Menzel and Pavel Juracek).

Another influence often felt was Kafka. This source, obviously, led to parables as well as deeper studies of individuals in isolation.

Continuing the Multi-cultural series in April, the NFT has planned a showing of two Japanese films on April 9 and between two and four Italian films later in the month. More details on those showings in later issues.

# ESO strikes again with all—Beethoven concert

The Edmonton Symphony Orchestra is preparing a special for all you Beethoven freaks out there.

On Saturday and Sunday, March 10 and 11, the ESO will perform an all-Beethoven concert that will feature pianist Claudio Arrau and will be conducted by the erstwhile Lawrence Leonard.

The program will include three of Beethoven's major orchestral achievements: the "Coriolanus Overture", the "7th Symphony", and the "5th Piano Concerto".

The "Coriolanus Overture" is one of Beethoven's darkest works. Originally written as program music to an original adaption of the story by one of Beethoven's theatrically inclined associates, it nonetheless parallels Shakespeare's famous tragedy concerning the downfall of a great man through his own complex pride and willfulness.

The piece is built, after an almost terrifying introduction of powerfully rending chords, on two themes: the dark, tormented theme of Coriolanus himself, and the more melodic, soothing theme of his wife. This second theme occurs throughout, vainly attempting to gain ascendance over Coriolanus' darker nature and inevitable ability to translate human tragedy into the language of music.

The "7th Symphony" is quite another matter. While not exactly a rejection of fate and struggle (witness the almost bizarre juxtaposition of thematic material in the first and second movements), is, however, more concerned with the emotions resulting from life's primary moving forces. From the depths of pensive melancholy to the joyous heights of carefree exuberance, Beethoven takes the listener on a wide-ranging tour of honest human emotions.

And, of course, the "5th Piano Concerto", "The Emperor".

Some have called this Beethoven's most regal work. While this proposition is certainly debatable, it is absolutely true that here Beethoven achieves a stateliness of theme and a richness of orchestration that goes far beyond the connotations of so limited a title as its popular nickname.

And with these precepts of regality in mind, it might be a first wondered why he would have chosen the form of the piano concerto as his vehicle. However, such is his mastery of the instrument that the flourishing runs and thundering arrangements form the very backbone of the entire piece, save for the more thoughtful interludes in the second movement.

What better man, then, to play the concerto than Claudio Arrau? Certainly this man is one of the greatest living pianists in the world, and a master of the classical technique so essential to a moving performance of "The Emperor". The ESO is very lucky indeed to have such a magnificent guest artist on so magnificent a program.

Tickets cost $3.50 and $6.50 and are available at the door at the Jubilee. However, as those are rather steep prices, it is often the case that if you wait until just before the performance is starting, you can usually get rush seats in the second balcony for $2.00 and, depending on the size of the audience, sometimes even $1.00. Well worth for a concert of good ol' Ludwig van.

# *Treefrog publishes new anthology of local poets*

Treefrog Publishers has, through a mystical process probably known fully only to God and Al Shute, come out with another book: an anthology of Edmonton poets called "39 Below".

The actual publishing date for the book was yesterday, March 6. And last night it received its first public reading at the Hovel. Another reading is planned at the Edmonton Public Library for the very near future.

The book contains works by 39 Edmonton poets including Stephen Scobie, Al Shute, Tim Lander, Tom Whyte, Doug Barber, Dorothy Livesay, and Richard Braun.

It is 132 pages long and its first printing will see a press run of 1,000 copies.

The book will sell for $1.95 and can be bought at the University Book Store or at either of the two Julian's Book Stores.

With a little bit of luck, we'll have a review of it for you in our next issue. Anyway, you should go out and buy it. It is important for us to support our friends and neighbors.

# Accordian featured in Musical Club concert

The Edmonton Musical Club will wind up its 1972-73 concert season this week with a most unusual concert Friday, March 9 at 8:30 pm in Con Hall.

Featured will be Nelly Antonio Peruch, an emerging master of the classical accordian.

Mr. Peruch has been studying classical accordian since he was four years old in his native Italy. He has garnered several awards for his playing in both Italy and Canada and holds degrees that range from a Virtuoso Diplone (Summa Cum Laude) from the Accademia Lanaro of Rome to a BA in romance languages from the University of Alberta.

Mr. Peruch is presently completing his MA at the U of A.

He plans to continue his attempts to garner "national recognition of the classical accordion", attempts that have already prompted the provincial government to present him with a 1972 Government of Alberta Achievement Award (professional field). He hopes to perform across the country with various symphony orchestras and chamber groups.

Mr. Peruch is planning a widely varied program for Friday night that will include Theme and Variations for the Classical Accordion (1954) by Ettore Pozzoli; Preludio e Fuga (1948) and Mosaico Espanol (1950) by Felice Fugazza; Acquarelli Cubani (1950) by Luciano Fancelli; Preludio Op. 31 (1949) by Adamo Volpi; Toccata con Fuga in D (BWV 565) by J. S. Bach (transcribed by Mr. Peruch); Chorale Improvisation for Organ on O Worship the King (1967) by Violet Archer (again transcribed by Mr. Peruch); and Paganiniana Op. 52 (1952), a series of 18 studies for the accordion by Hans Brehme.

The Edmonton Musical Club, sponsors of the concert, feel that Mr. Peruch has an excellent future in his chosen field and are presenting this concert to "make as many people as possible aware of his talents."

Tickets for the concert are available at the door and cost $2.50 for adults and $1. for students.

# Sparky Rucker returns to RATT for one concert Friday night

Sparky Rucker, singer of blues, country, contemporary songs, and traditional spirituals, returns to RATT Friday and Saturday night, March 9 and 10.

As people who attended his last show in RATT will recall, Rucker is an intimate, melodic musician whose playing abilities include guitar, bottleneck, and mandolin.

Rucker has recorded an album, and though it is not being distributed in Canada yet, it is available at the Music Listening Room in SUB.

Performances start at 9:00 p.m. and RATT opens at 8:00 p.m. Tickets for the concerts ate 75 ¢ at the SUB Information Desk and $1.00 at the door.

George Jamieson will be playing at RATT Sunday night, March 11 on the same time schedule.

This will be Jamieson's first solo performance; he has previously played with Ian Patton, Jan Randall, and a local rock group. He is an excellent guitarist and plays old time folk and country music.

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# american versus non-american

ion in the Department, Eastman, now Chairman, suggested to Hicks and to Prof. Ted Kemp - who was also up for tenure, and who was the only other native born Canadian in the Department besides Hicks - that they might be happier in some other department. Kemp's tenure case was to explode sometime later. (See Gateway and Edmonton Journal.)

In March 1969 there was a Departmental meeting at which Professor Coder (also an American and a good friend of Eastman's) attempted to further change the composition of the committee which was going to decide Hicks' case. When Hicks protested that members had already been named, one of the members, R. Shiner, resigned. Departmental members had suggested to Shiner that he couldn't be a member, as he had indicated that he might be favourable to Hicks.

The Department elected Prof. Hingert, a professor of logic who had been brought to the Department in Eastman's time as Chairman, to replace Shiner. Hingert was later to disappear suddenly from the Department, after borrowing sums of money from Department members, when the authenticity of his academic credentials began to be suspected. Arthur Cody, a later Chairman of the Department, would afterwards describe Hingert as "an imposter".

ROUND FOUR: The final hearing.

In the face of what he perceived as a deliberate attempt by the American oriented professors to stack his committee unfavourably, Hicks chose to have his case heard by a university-wide tenure committee rather than one dominated by the Department.

Members of the Department then tried to influence that tenure committee in other ways. American graduate students Garry Kodish and Al Spangler drew up a petition which said Hicks should not get tenure, and got signatures from other American graduate students. None of them had ever taken a course from Hicks. Pressure was put on other graduate students to sign the petition. Bill Christensen, a Canadian student who had sent a letter to the tenure committee saying Hicks' work was good, the next day signed the petition against Hicks.

A junior professor in Ethics submitted a letter favourable to Hicks to the Tenure Committee, then later wanted to retract his statement. (He did not have tenure himself at the time, but would later be granted it.)

Rumours were circulated saying that Hicks had incited students to complain about the teaching of certain professors. Indeed, the performance of many professors was being questioned.

Seven of nine students in a class of Coder's had complained to Dr. Wyman and Dean Smith about him, and Coder would later just not come back from a vacation in California. As a result, the charges against him were never satisfactorily dealt with. Hicks had never met the students involved in organizing that complaint.

Hicks, on the other hand, received many favourable assesments of his scholarly work and teaching from established philosophers outside the Department, and from graduate students who had taken courses from him.

The Tenure Committee was also supplied with statements from members of the Department who saw what was happening to Hicks as the results of a struggle between the American versus non-American split in the Department. Prof. Maurice Cohen, who had been a member of the Department but had just returned to a college in New York, for example, characterized the division as that of "American-oriented professors refusing to recognize that any other way of doing philosophy was valid."

ROUND FIVE: The tenure decision

The Tenure Committee which finally heard Hick's case in The Fall of 1969 was presented with a history of the Hick's case as well as with the evidence about his scholarly ability.

They decided that not only would Hicks be granted tenure, but he would also be granted one year compassionate leave with pay, in recognition of the psychological harassment caused during the long struggle over his tenure case.

CONCLUSION

The problems of the Hicks case are not simply the problems of "tenure procedures".

Hicks tenure case did not become a long drawn-out and bitter affair because it was the case of a disgruntled academic "not liking" a decision made about him. In the first place it became a bitter issue because of the unethical conduct of the two professors in the original tenure case--conduct for which they seemingly have not been called to account.

In the second place, it became a long drawn-out issue because Hicks' tenure case was used as one of the battle grounds on which the battle over Americanization of the Philosophy Department was fought. Hicks eventually won his own battle to stay in a Canadian Department of Philosophy dominated by Americans. The Americans may lose battles, but they don't lose many wars. Since Prof. Mardiros resigned there have been four Acting Chairmen of the Philosophy Department. Three of them have been Americans or American-educated, and the fourth was one who believes that Canadian Universities should "look to the good American schools "for personnel".

# students confront authority

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 8

ing up with the reading."

In fact, the only student that complained about Morrow's class was one in 492 whose only complaint was that Morrow was "too structured."

Unfortunately, Morrow was not available for comment until immediately before publication.

However, in a brief conversation with him, it was learned that he had submitted his resignation effective June 30, well before this trouble developed.

He explained:

"I just didn't feel that university was a place for me, or for anyone else, to learn, the way that it's presently structured. Who can learn when there is somebody around saying 'you aren't competent, I'll judge you'.

"I'm not insulted by what's happened. It's the students who are being told that there are authorities in this world to which we must submit.

At this university, professors can profess the most radical paradigm possible -- even apply it to other structures. But the moment that they begin to apply it to their own structure, the ones in which they are authorities, then they're too hot."

When asked if he was merely going to abandon his students, Morrow replied, "as long as there's a fairly coherent group of students willing to confront this authority, I'm willing to stick around. My plan is to continue going to classes."


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# SKILL: WHERE BLUE CARPETS DON'T LINE THE HALLS

by JUDE PANKEWITZ

SKILL is free. SKILL. With no periods behind each letter, bec ause singly they don' t stand for anything. Collectively, though, they form the distinctive appellation of a centre set up in "Edmonton Inner City". That' s BOYLE STREET, people, for those of you who aren' t aware of its existence.

Just another program? Only if you vision no farther than its orig in and setting up. Then its exactly the same as the 101 other centres popping up under Local Initiative grants.

With the drop-out rate of Boyle Street youth (ages 12-18) greater than 62% and with a large transient youth population (4 youth hostels in this area alone) the idea of a MAKE WORK ACTIVITY CENTRE proposed by The Youth for Boyle Street Youth Committee seemed one way to alleviate the problem. A centre to serve first as a gathering place to rival the pool halls, parks, and bars which the youth of the community presently frequent. The centre is a place where they will not be stigmatized for lack of social status, and, once devoid of the superficial "mind-boggler", they can devote themselves to more constructive pastimes than assault and battery. Such as developing their natural skills to enable them to compete in the unavoidable society, rather than succumbing to temporary euphoria throughalcohol, glue sniffing and heroin addiction. With the basic skills mastered, then they could upgrade in "on the job" training. This would ultimately create a liason between skilled community people and local residents.

But Lee Carter, on loan from the Boyle Street Co-op, and Lynwood Kirby. Director of the Committee, have more insight than to believe that the mere acquisition of a skill will fling open the "doors of the world" for these kids. They need to understand themselves and why they' re here. So, further to the skill classes, they propose a group therapy session with the psychology Department of Health. Entitled "rap session", they will be under Dr. Simmons, and in time will bridge the gap between police and social agencies in the community and city.

The goals of the project can be summed up in the Director' s words: "We want them (the kids) to know that it can be fun to get a skill; that classes, particularly art classes, can be used as a drawing card to work out frustrations." It' s an attempt to undermine the idea that because one is not artistically inclined, one should not enroll in a course.

The idea was alive in November; it remained dormant until January 15. Perhaps the sign that said "NO GLUE SNIFFING HERE" prompted action. On that day, regardless of whether they would be accepted for a grant, Lee anc Lyn decided to go ahead with a voluntary staff. They needed a title that would appeal to youth. They came up with SKILL.

On January 19 they got an LIP grant of $28, 000 for 11 people for 5 months.

Just as a person' s actions rather than words indicate his mental state, the accomplishments of SKILL' S workers most effectively describe their attitude towards the program.

During the first week Lee in particular went around to school principals to find out current addresses of drop-outs and to talk to school assemblies about the project. To advertise further, they designed and printed 1000 posters. But the greatest accomplishment was 10628-96 street, rented at a reduced rate from the Bissel Centre.

Now they have the skeleton and are feeding it to put some meat on its bones. The clinic has been cleaned, painted and ornamented with its nameplate.

KS, a referral from Manpower, now Co-ordinator for Outside Activities, undauntlessly campaingned for morsals to set up a "Free Food" program for students in classes running over the noon and super hours. So far he' s come up with 15 pounds of meat per week from Burns and 5-10 loaves of bread twice weekly (upon request) from Mcgavins. Other staples are purchased with the money from staff donations. He uses the gigantic pot that the Merrian Centre put forth on a three month loan to cook in.

The sewing machine from MacEwan has gone to Mary' s design class.

A tentative class schedule has been set up, with a coffee and rap session featured 9:30 am to 11:00 Monday through Friday. Handicrafts, candlemaking, macrame, batik, tapestry, carpentry, household repair and family planning have been designated as afternoon classes. Individual work-supper and coffee lasts from 4:00 pm till 6:00 pm. Evening instruction includes mechanics class, motor building, cycle chopping, electronics, music instruction and instruments. All classes are open on Saturdays.

Problems to SKILL are like corn kernels in a hot frypan. Either there isn' t quite enough money for equipment and materials or no one is available to teach a new course which SKILL hopes to offer. But the greatest problem is overcoming "inertia towards centres." How do you go about reaching the kids who want guidance, but who no longer are willing to give their trust because they' ve seen centres come and go like ships passing in the night?

The co-ordinators at SKILL believe this can best be solved by beginning with unstructured classes which allow kids to "come in and start something." As more and more people become interested, classes will be organized loosely to offset total chaos. The framework will still remain tentative and flexible.

Funding doesn' t last forever. Therefore definite achievements for the program are kept in mind. When May peeks over the horizon the centre doesn' t want to sink like a fragile souffle. Included are provisions for the people who have been trained, so that at the end of their course they get more than good luck and well wishes for the future. Here are some of the goals of SKILL:

1) to form a society, where the money made from the sale of arts and procucts would go to the students and for buying needed materials. Presently it is impossible to purchase all the equipment with only the money from the grant.

2)to find employment for trained personnel by farming them out in the community eg. for housing and furniture repair, signing their certificates so that they will be recognized by Manpower, or best of all, getting the unions and labor centres involved so that talented students can be sent to them for further training.

3) to become big enough to be self-perpetuating through selling, which is far superior to dependency on funding and volunteering.

Some of the people to look for at SKILL are Agnes if you want a cup of coffee, Manwomen or Starchild if you feel inclined to express yourself through drawing. (they have more crayons than just the two of them can use). Lester acts as pied piper for Fun and Games, or athletics, if you prefer; Velma leads the clay class; George prints alot and Bill has been designated Creative Carpenter. Mary presides over two rooms, one filled with sewing machines and the other with string for macrame. Levaro Carter sings "Boyle St. Blues."

And if you' re really quick, you can ask Lyn a question, and perhaps get an answer, before the phone starts ringing or just after it stops (it doesn' t stay quiet for long).

They might be sleeping if they don' t have any students. Why not wake themup by phoning 429-3008?


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